THE CHINA WEEKLY

REVIEW

Devoted to the Economic, Political and Social Development of China and its Intercourse with Other Nations

Why the Park Question Remains Unsettled

The Sino-Japanese Attempt To "Get-Together"

Development of Chinese Courts at Shanghai

By C. L. Hsia

Is China Becoming Effective in Modern Warfare?

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Teaching China To Default on Her Debts

許密勒論評報

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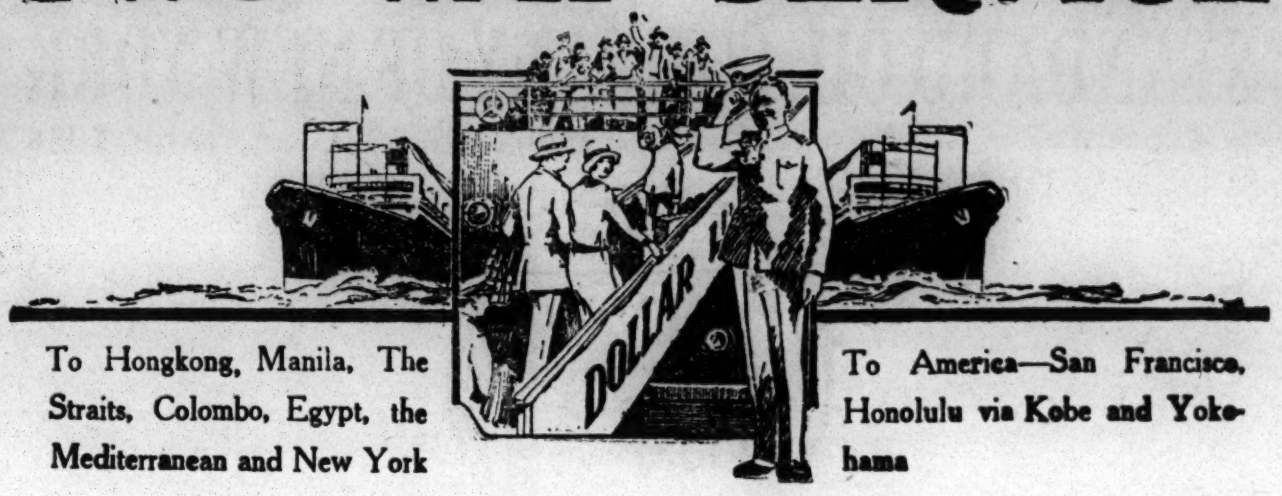

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J. B. POWELL, Editor and Publisher
N. J. ULBRIGHT, Assistant Editor and Business Manager
LIZEN SCHENG, Assistant Advertising Manager

CONTRIBUTING EDITORS

HOLLINGTON K. TONG, H. F. MACNAIR,
HIN WONG, (Canton) PETER S. JOWE, (Hankow)
CHAS. A. DAILEY (Peking) PEI-YU CHIEN,
H. P. SHASTRI

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THE MOVE TO ESTABLISH AN AMERICAN NEWSPAPER!

A MOVEMENT is now rapidly taking definite form looking toward the establishment of an American owned and edited newspaper in Shanghai, the promoters of the enterprise being representative of practically all American interests in this part of the Far East. Although the official announcement of the promoters of the new American paper is not yet ready for publication, the following paragraph from the prospectus serves to give some idea of the purpose which they have in mind:

"Shanghai has an American school, American clubs, an American church, American shipping, banking, insurance and mercantile firms and is the only important American community in the Far East without a daily newspaper under American ownership and management. In an international community such as Shanghai a newspaper which will present American opinion and point of view on the many local and international problems which arise is of as much importance to the American community and to American interests in general as schools, clubs, churches and business institutions. It is important not only to Americans but to Chinese and nationals of other countries who want to know American opinion. Without an organ to lead, express and interpret this opinion, the American community must remain inarticulate and play a minor or negligible part in the affairs of Shanghai, the largest and most important city in Asia. In view of the readjustments which are being made in China, this is a situation fraught with danger. Fifteen years ago when American interests in Shanghai were but a fraction of what they are today and the establishment of American schools, churches and clubs were undreamed of, the need for an American newspaper was so urgent that one was successfully promoted. The need today is much more important than it was fifteen years ago and it will be of increasing importance in the future. It is proposed, in order to meet the need which exists, that the paper shall follow the best traditions of American journalism, avoid sensationalism either in news or editorial expression and work for a better understanding between Chinese and foreign nationals residing in China. It is believed that such a paper will be able, by a tolerant and constructive editorial policy, to promote not only the interests of Americans but of all other nationals in the Far East."

THE SINO-JAPANESE ATTEMPT TO "GET-TOGETHER"

A DELEGATION of Chinese business men numbering about fifty and headed by Mr. Yu Ya-ching, chairman of the Chinese General Chamber of Commerce of Shanghai, has been visiting in Japan. As stated previously in these columns, this group of Chinese merchants was entertained in Japan by the Japanese Government, the expense for railway travel, steamship fare and hotel bills being defrayed from the Japanese portion of the China Boxer Indemnity and as such constitutes one phase of Japan's present "drive" to cultivate the friendship of China. The Chinese business men went to Japan for the manifest purpose of attending an electrical exposition in Osaka, but from reports which have been reaching China since the departure of the delegation, it would appear that matters of more general interest than electrical generators and power stations received attention. The *Shanghai Mercury*, generally recognized as a Japanese organ, published a report in its issue of June 10 which read in part as follows:

> "According to a telegram received this morning from Tokio, a group of prominent Japanese business-men, including Viscount E. Shibusawa, consulted with the representatives of the Chinese business men tourists now in Tokio *with a view to forming a joint economical organ by both nations, apart from any political standpoint.*
>
> "However, when it was suggested by the Chinese that the so-called 21 Demands be withdrawn by the Japanese Government before doing so, negotiations came to a standstill."

THIS little reminder of the Twenty-one Demands of 1915, brought up by the Chinese delegation, seems, so far as the news reports have indicated, the only blemish on an otherwise perfect vacation. The daily reports of the Japanese *Toho New Agency* sent to the Chinese and foreign press in China regarding the activities of the Chinese delegation, have been filled with paragraphs fairly dripping with honeyed words of friendship. At a banquet tendered to the Shanghai business men by Japanese business men and officials at Kobe, Mr. Yu Ya-ching was quoted in a dispatch as declaring that China thought so much of Japan that the Chinese contributed to the earthquake relief fund a few years ago even when the Chinese were boycotting Japanese goods for some reason or other. On June 2 Mr. Yu made a speech over the Tokyo broadcasting station in which he said (according to the *Toho News Agency* reports) that "China and Japan are brotherly nations, for since the Tang Dynasty, the two countries have been exchanging envoys and the feeling of the two nations have been very satisfactory. Since our arrival in Japan we have carefully observed the dress, customs and manners, food and drink, living, music and dancing of the Japanese people and we have found these things bear such a marked resemblance to those of our ancient times that we feel as if we were the people of the Tang Dynasty." However, Mr. Yu remarked in the closing part of his address that in the past ten years the feelings of the two countries had been seriously wounded owing to misunderstanding, but in more recent times the peoples of the two countries have become awakened and are now realizing the *necessity of cooperation in view of the trend of international affairs.* The same report containing the above also told of a sort of insignia or badge which the members of the Chinese delegation were wearing which consisted of the flags of China and Japan with two clasped hands between the flags, these being the "symbols of cooperation, friendly relations, and co-existence between the two countries." Then the news report ended with the interesting question, "Is this not the path to which we should all keep? Not only for the happiness and welfare of the people of the two countries, but also for the sake of the peace of the Orient?"

THEN in addition to the "friendship" messages cabled to China by the Japanese news agency, there have also been editorial references in the Japanese press of an equally significant vein. For example, the *Tokyo Asahi* in its issue of June 5, after referring to the misunderstanding which has existed between Japan and China for so long "caused by politics their governments adopted in days gone by," concluded by remarking significantly, "It is possible only by means of *a national alliance of the two countries, pure and simple*, that their past unfavorable relations can be purified and placed on a sound, friendly basis." The editorial concluded by hazarding the suggestion that as a result of the friendly visit of the Chinese business men to Japan, that *"a national understanding will be brought about to such an extent that the economic alliance of the two countries will turn out to be of an epoch-making and permanent nature."*

THUS by a careful analysis of the news reports, do we get a slight inkling of what the Japanese are driving at in the present "friendship" drive in China. A few weeks ago we referred in these columns to the free trips which the Japaneee Government has been extending to Chinese lawyers, doctors, students, business men, newspapermen, artists, and so on, the money being advanced from the Japanese portion of the China Boxer Indemnity. Japan's interest in extending this wholesale hospitality to the "key" men of China is naturally for the purpose of promoting friendship between the two countries, but behind this "friendship drive" Japan has a very definite purpose and that purpose is, as hinted above the promotion of an economic alliance between the two countries. And the purpose of the so-called economic alliance is to neutralize as far as possible any ill effects which Japan might suffer through the coming into force of Chinese tariff autonomy on January 1, 1929. Everyone is familiar, of course, with the fact that the International Tariff Conference now in session at Peking has agreed to tariff autonomy for China on January 1, 1929. This means that after a period of three years dating from January 1 of this year, China will be free to make her own tariff rates. Since the bulk of Japan's exports to China are generally classified as "cheap" goods, it is obvious that the coming into force of tariff autonomy will, in all probability, have a more disturbing effect upon Japan's exports to China than upon the exports of Western nations to China. There are very few Japanese articles sold in China to-day which cannot be produced more economically in China, even under present conditions of a five percent tariff. Therefore when foreign restraint is removed and China is permitted to frame her own tariff law, the natural tendency will be for China to do her own manufacturing, especially in the "cheap" lines which do not require great mechanical skill. The manufacturers of America, Great Britain, Germany, Italy, France and Belgium, who are producers of higher-priced or "quality" merchandise will not be so seriously affected by Chinese tariff autonomy because it will require many decades before

Chinese manufacturers will be in a position to compete with them. As a matter of fact Western manufacturers, in all probability, will be benefitted by tariff autonomy in China because it will have a tendency to raise the standard of living or purchasing power of the Chinese people.

THEREFORE the Japanese have sound grounds for apprehension in respect to the coming into force of the Chinese National Tariff Law in 1929, hence the present "drive" on the part of the Japanese to promote some kind of an "economic alliance" between the two countries. No one, outside of the innermost commercial, financial and governmental circles in Japan, knows the terms of the proposed alliance, but it has been rumored for some time that Japan hopes to negotiate a commercial treaty with China, prior to January 1, 1929 under which Japanese products will receive preferential treatment for a considerable number of years, possibly a decade, following the enactment of the Chinese National Tariff Law. There have even been rumors that such a treaty is already an accomplished fact, having been signed when the late Tuan Chi-jui Government was in power and that the present "friendship" drive is for the purpose of heading off opposition which is bound to develop when the terms become known among the Chinese people. Persons familiar with the Far Eastern situation long have realized that the one element which Japan has feared above all others, in the growth of Chinese nationalism, has been Chinese fiscal autonomy. Given unrestricted right to frame her own tariff and backed by unlimited man-power and almost unlimited natural resources, China has it in her power within a comparatively brief number of years to make herself practically independent of Japanese imports. And since the China market constitutes practically one-third of Japan's foreign trade, it doesn't require much imagination to realize what may happen. Hence Japan's almost super-human efforts to head off this disaster, and since military coercion is no longer possible, naturally she turns to other methods—an "economic alliance," doubtlessly telling the Chinese that such an alliance is necessary in order to prevent Western imperialistic and financial "aggression." What the outcome will be is impossible to say. It may be possible for Japan to bribe Chinese officialdom into agreeing to an "economic alliance" or commercial treaty which would neutralize, from the standpoint of Japan, any possible ill effects of Chinese tariff autonomy, but it is extremely improbable that Japan will be able to convince the Chinese people generally, and manufacturers particularly, that Japanese products which compete with Chinese manufactures, should receive preferential treatment, under the new tariff even though the present "friendship" drive is continued until all of the Japanese share of the Boxer indemnity has been expended in free sight-seeing tours and "joy-rides" for citizens of the Republic.

TEACHING CHINA TO DEFAULT ON HER DEBTS

A FEW DAYS ago two New York newspapers, the *World* and the *Times* published editorials advocating the cancellation of the debts resulting from the World War. There was nothing unusual about these editorials since both these newspapers, the *World* and the *Times* have advocated debt cancellation previously. But *Reuters* service, which enjoys a practical monopoly of China's foreign news, evidently considered these editorials important, for they were cabled half way around the world for publication in the foreign and native papers in Shanghai and elsewhere in China. Then a few days later, the *North-China Daily News*, premier British newspaper in China, published an editorial commenting favorably on the sentiments expressed on the subject of debt cancellation by the two New York newspapers and citing the familiar arguments why American should cancel the debts which European nations, including Great Britain, contracted in America during the World War. There are sound arguments on both sides of this question of debt cancellation, but there isn't the slightest possibility of the American people agreeing to cancellation now, or possibly for a considerable number of years. Anyone who doubts this should read the accounts of the debates in Congress when the various debt-funding agreements are brought up for ratification. The United States Government raised the money which it loaned to Europe during the war by floating domestic bond issues, otherwise, Liberty Bonds which were sold to the American people. If the United States Government should cancel these debts, wipe them off the slate, it would still have to carry out its obligations to the bond holders, the American people. Therefore cancellation would mean higher taxes, for the U. S. Government would cease receiving interest and amortization payments on the European loans. And since Americans are human beings, animated by selfish instincts as are other human beings, it would be difficult imagining them taking money out of their own pockets purely for the benefit of the abstract principle that such an action might improve world conditions, the fellowship of mankind, and so on. The average American who thinks on the subject at all, thinks in terms of his own pocketbook, just like everybody else and since Congress is a representative body, there isn't the slightest liklihood, at the present at least, of any movement in the direction of debt cancellation getting very far in that body.

HOWEVER, we didn't start out to discuss the merits or demerits of debt cancellation. What we have in mind is the very real danger involved in propagating this subject of debt-cancellation in this part of the world. In the same issue of the *North-China Daily News* which contained the *Reuters* report on debt cancellation, (from the American-European standpoint) there was a report of a debate in the House of Commons on the subject of China's debts to Great Britain. One of the members expressed anxiety that the confiscation of the salt revenues by the militarists would lead eventually to China's default upon foreign loans secured on the salt revenue. The Under-Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs in his reply attempted to allay anxiety, but Mr. Rodney Gilbert, Peking correspondent for the *North-China Daily News* showed in an accompanying dispatch that a real danger does exist is this respect, otherwise that China probably will default on her foreign loans based on the salt revenue just as she is defaulting on loans secured on the railways and on the loans contracted with Japan during the European War. It is recognized of course that China's foreign loans are in an entirely different category from the loans contracted in the United States by the various European nation during the world war. But regardless of whether they are right or not, there are many

Chinese who have become imbued with this debt cancellation propaganda. They have seen Soviet Russia repudiate her foreign debts and, thus far at least, get away with it. They have seen eminently respectable European nations delay payment of war debts until they could obtain favorable terms in the form of debt-funding arrangements running over periods of sixty years and longer. And since the Chinese have the reputation of being the best bargainers in the world, it is but natural that they should decide to do a little defaulting on their own accord, hoping that when the day of accounting comes they may receive a better deal. The Chinese associate many of their foreign debts with the whole situation of the so-called unequal treaties and since these old treaties are not popular, it is but natural that the debts likewise are unpopular. We are not arguing that the Chinese are right in repudiating their debts in the hope of receiving better terms in the future: we are merely stating the facts in the situation. This subject of repudiating debts smacks of bolshevism and strikes at the very foundation of society as at present organized. These is no more morality in a nation repudiating its debts than there is in an individual or a company repudiating its debts, if really able to pay. Therefore we say again that the spreading of propaganda in this part of the world on the subject of debt cancellation is highly dangerous and detrimental to the very interests responsible for the dissemination of the propaganda.

WHY THE PARK QUESTION REMAINS UNSETTLED!

IN LAST week's issue of the *Review* there appeared an editorial entitled, "The Park Question—Why the Delay" in which reference was made to the delay in settling the question of the admission of Chinese to the public parks of Shanghai. At the annual meeting of tax-payers held some three months ago, the chairman of the Municipal Council of the International Settlement, Mr. S. Fessenden, declared in the course of his report, that the question of the admission of the Chinese to the public parks had been commended to the careful consideration of the incoming Council. The fact that more than three months have elapsed since the annual meeting of tax-payers without any public announcement being made, led to the inquiry in last week's issue of the *Review*. Now it develops that the fault for finding a solution of the question does not rest with the foreign authorities, for it seems that immediately following the organization of the new Council a letter was officially addressed to the Chinese General Chamber of Commerce of Shanghai asking that body to appoint three members to meet with the Park Committee of the Council, (which contains three foreigners) for a friendly solution of the question. According to report, the Chinese General Chamber of Commerce accepted the Council's invitation very cordially, but although three months have passed, the Chamber has not yet announced the appointment of its committee. The reason for the delay is not definitely known, but it is rumored that the committee of the Chamber has not yet been able to agree upon the personnel of the Chinese committee to confer with the foreign members of the Park Committee of the Municipal Council. In the meantime the authorities of the French Concession seem to have worked out the problem satisfactorily for visitors to the French park recently have noticed the use of the place by Chinese residents and apparently without any of the ill effects which have caused apprehension on the part of certain elements in the International Settlement.

Development of Chinese Courts at Shanghai

BY C. L. HSIA

When Shanghai was first opened in 1843, the jurisdiction of the consular officials was the same as in other open ports. The Chinese authorities lost their jurisdiction over Chinese in the Settlements during the Taiping Rebellion in the middle of the nineteenth century. To meet the emergency of the time, the treaty power consuls, began to sit as police magistrates as the Chinese administration was for the time being completely disorganized. The idea of assuming municipal jurisdiction over the Chinese population was suggested to the foreign communities, but was refused by the diplomatic representatives at Peking. The result was a seperation of the foreign areas; the French Settlement definitely entered on its own separate existence, with its own municipal government and eventually its own court; the British and American Settlements amalgamated into the Shanghai International Settlement.

In 1864 a mixed court was established for the first time in Shanghai. The rules of the Mixed Court were further amended and formally published in 1869. They were published by the British Consul at Shanghai, to be noted, acting under instructions from the British Minister at Peking, governing the procedure to be followed by British parties and assessors in court before the Mixed Court. The court was presided over by a deputy of the Taotai, with the rank of sub-magistrate; all cases affecting the interests of foreigners were to be heard with an assessor, but the deputy still heard cases alone in which both parties were Chinese. Chinese servants of foreigners could be summoned only with the consent of the consul concerned; criminal charges properly punishable by death or banishment were heard by the Shanghai magistrate. The principle laid down in the British Agreement of Chefoo, 1876, states that "cases are tried by the official of the defendant's nationality. . .the law administered will be the law of the nationality of the officer trying the case," and this was from that date the rule of the Mixed Court. But it has come to pass that no case is now heard by judge of that court sitting alone; and the consular assessor is part to the judgment in every case. Therefore, in the International Settlement at Shanghai, if a Chinese commits a crime on another Chinese or issued by another Chinese he, even though the case involves no foreigner or foreign interest, must be tried before a Mixed court, wherein a foreign assessor not only watches the proceedings but virtually tries and decides the case.

The matter went even further. During the Revolution of 1911, the Consular body in Shanghai issued a public proclamation, dated November 10, 1911, which contained the following assertions of authority:—

"Whereas there is at present no authority recognized by the Powers in the control of affairs in Shanghai city and district, and whereas it is essential for peace and good order of the said Settlement that the Mixed Court with the prisons thereto attached should continue to carry on their functions, the Consuls of the Treaty Powers hereby notify all residents in the said Settlement, foreign and native alike, that by virtue of their position and authority they have in a measure of expediency confirmed Messrs . . . . . in the offices they already hold as the Chinese Magistrates of the Said Court to act under the guidance of and in consert with Assessors of the Consuls as heretofore, and have authorized the Municipal Police of the said Settlement to direct the Municipal Police to take over the prisons of the said Court and to execute summons and warrants when hearing the seal of the Senior Consul, and its decrees and orders when countersigned by the proper assessor, and to maintain and uphold the lawful authority of the said Court in every way."

In short, two practices of the Mixed Court are distinctly unwarranted by treaty stipulations: the provision of the treaty certainly did not imply an authority in the "Assessor" equal to that of the Chinese magistrate, while in practice the assessor's concurrence is necessary to constitute a valid decision; again, since 1911, the Consular Body has assumed the power of appointing and dismissing the Chinese magistrates.

The Powers have tried to justify their retaining the control on the ground of practical administrative efficiency. Whatsoever may be other points of view and their justifications,—from the standpoint of international law, it is clear there is only one solution—existing treaties are the obvious that guide in such matters, and, over and above treates or in the

absence of such, there are the principles of international law governing the matter in question. Without entering into controvery a question of this kind can be conveniently discussed as one form of state servitudes. The negative state servitudes, according to Hall, must "conform to the universal rule applicable to jura in realiena. Whether they be customary or contractual in their origin, they must be construed strictly. If, therefore, a dispute occurs between a territorial sovereign and a foreign power as to the extent of nature of rights enjoyed by the latter within the territory of the former, the presumption is against the foreign state, and upon it the burden lies of proving its claim beyond doubt or question." In the light of this principle, then, all the arguments for retaining the control fall at once to the ground. For it is a very much one-sided argument to base upon better efficiency in administration or better safeguarding of foreign interest as the sole justification for violating China's sovereignty and treaty rights on the part of the treaty Powers by the latter's tenaciously retaining their police and judicial administration in the International Settlement of Shanghai.

Rendition Is China's Natural Right

Hence the rendition of the Mixed Court is China's natural right, and it will infinitely help matters if all the treaty powers frankly acknowledge this. Because there is not the slightest doubt that the court must eventually be returned to China, though, unfortunately, the question has too often been complicated by the question of settlement extension and of Chinese representation on the Municipal Council.

It cannot be denied, on the other hand, that the foreign interest in the International Settlement is so considerable that any change in the present regime will be sure to encounter a great deal of opposition. Therefore the rendition of the Mixed Court is not quite so easy a matter as some of us may think. This is a fact that Chinese may so well to bear mind. Apart from the question of the abolition of extraterritoriality, the Mixed Court may be considered on merits and most probably special considerations may be given for Shanghai on account of the great financial interests foreigners attach to the port.

If we look carefully into the nature and the amount of cases which the Mixed Court has to deal, we shall soon discover a number of important fact. It is estimated that more cases are tried in this court every year than are tried in possibly any other court in the world. In 1911, some 15,000 cases were dealt with exclusively of petty breaches of municipal regulations. The importance of this tribunal is further enhanced by the fact that its jurisdiction is practica'ly without limit as to questions of life, liberty, property, and that no provision is made for appeals from its decisions. Again, the court, although it is known simply as the Mixed Court, and sits from day to day in the same building, as a matter of fact contains within itself several different courts. The Mixed Court in Shanghai is in fact the police court or court of summary jurisdiction for all offences committed by Chinese or non-treaty power foreigners within the area policed by the police of the International Settlement. It is also criminal court or an "Assize" as it is called in the English system when it deals with the more serious cases of crime. Lastly, it deals with all civil suits brought by foreigners against Chinese and also with all civil suits between Chinese in Shanghai in which the defendant is a resident of the Settement.

In view of the above facts, the rendition of the Mixed Court may well be accomplished in parts by splitting up its present several-fold jurisdiction. The most logical procedure to adopt will be, it seems, divide the Mixed Court into several distinct courts to fit in with the properly constituted national tribunals and at the same time to relieve the present congestion.

The machinery of the present Mixed Court may continue to function as the police court or court of summary jurisdiction for all offences committed by Chinese against the Municipal regulations. Even here, we know that cases brought before it will vary from petty theft to more important complaints, and for the sake of convenience there may be further sub-divisions or differentiations. Of this court the constitution can be left as it is, that is to say, the court be still presided over by a Chinese magistrate appointed by the Chinese authorities and he may be assisted by an assessor provided by one of the consulates in cases where foreign interest is affected. The presence of the Chinese magistrate as the presiding officer serves to satisfy partially the letter of the treaties and makes it a Chinese court at least in appearance. There should be a provided an appeal court from this, composed of consul-general of the leading powers with a Chinese official of appropriate rank at the head.

On the civil side all suits brought by foreigners against Chinese and also all civil suits between Chinese should be brought before a Chinese court in the city. Representatives of the consulates or of the Municipal Council of the International Settlement are invited to be present to watch the proceedings but do not sit on the bench. In view of the facts that these magistrates or judges are required to possess somewhat different training from the ordinary Chinese law courts and that there is the presence of foreign representaives and witnesses, this court should not be the ordianry Shanghai District Court though may be a part of it or even within the same building. Needless to say it will be in every sense a Chinese court of law.

On the criminal side, all accused persons should now be brought before the Chinese Criminal Court of the District of Shanghai. The Municipal Council should act as public prosecutors in all criminal cases occurred within the Settlement.

Two or three secondary or incidental questions connected with the rendition of the Mixed Court may now be dealt with. The first is the question of appeal. So far the Chinese Supreme Court in Peking has definitely refused to recognize the legal status of the Shanghai Mixed Court, and perhaps on very good ground. But under this new scheme of things, the Peking Supreme Court shall be the final court of appeal for all the three courts, the derivatives of the existing Mixed Court. Should at any time a foreign subject feel justice has not been done to him by this appeal court, he can always get his diplomatic representative in Peking to take up the matter with the Chinese Government.

The other miner question is the question of expense. It seems only fair that the Shanghai Municipal Council should contribute a definite sum towards the maintenance of this extra judicial machinery now set up by China for the benefit of the International Settlement, as the Chinese Treasury receive practically nothing from the wealthy and prosperous community of the Settlements.

Some people may now be wondering: Why all these innovations if extraterritoriality is on the eve of being abolished and that will sweep the mixed courts and everything overboard. Well, while one does not wish to pose as a prophet to foretell the outcome of the Extraterritoriality Commission at the same time one feels justified in submitting a few observations.

Extrality To Go Slow

The present extraterritorial system in China today is a growth of nearly a century and is not likely to be obliterated by a single stroke of the high Commissioners. In other words, the actual abolition will most probably be a progressive undertaking. If so, the ultimate success may largely depend upon the nature of the intermediate steps or transitional stages that are to be employed. Again, we may do well to bear in mind the fact that Shanghai, from the very nature of the place, requires a somewhat different treatment and it is probable that special provisions will be made for it.

Furthermore, when the Extraterritoriality Commission has settled upon the general principles under which aliens in China should conduct themselves in future, it does not necessarily mean that the question of the Shanghai Mixed Court is also thereby solved, unless the Commission has been so instructed in its terms of reference. For we must realize that the question of the Mixed Court is closely bound up with the future status of the Municipal Council which is in turn with the validity of Shanghai Land Regulations. In view of the foregoing considerations it may not, therefore, deemed idle to consider and suggest the immediate and partial rendition of the Shanghai Mixed Court apart from and in anticipation of the outcome of the Extraterritoriality Commission.

As the writer has frequently advocated, during the transitional stages of the abolition of consular jurisdiction a number of foreign judges might be advantageously employed by the Chinese Government for a certain number of years in such places as Shanghai. These foreign judges will sit with Chinese judges in cases where foreigners are involved. By the time this stage is reached, the Chinese district courts (which have taken over the civil and criminal jurisdiction of the Mixed Court) and their Chinese judges may now be sufficiently prepared and experienced to take notice of all cases, Chinese and foreign, and to be able to work together with the foreign judges.

That the development of Chinese courts in Shanghai will have far-reaching importance upon the legal evolution of the whole country cannot be exaggerated. It is quite certain that there will be a "Greater Shanghai," and that Shanghai with its surrounding industrial district will form one of the "Special Areas," whose administrations will be directly responsible to the Central Government in Peking. Then the Shanghai District Court or the central court of the Shanghai Special Area under the immediate supervision of the Supreme Court of China will have complete jurisdiction over all persons and property of one of the greatest cities in the world.

327 Bubbling Well Road, Shanghai, June 11, 1926.

The Shantung University Library

BY JOHN C. B. KWEI

FIFTY-three years before the formation of Yenching University, forty-five years before the establishment of Tsing Hua College, thirty-four years before the organization of National University of Peking, and fifteen years before the opening of St. John's University, Shantung Christian University had already come into existence. It was originated in the founding of the Tengchow College in 1864 by Dr. C. W. Mateer of the American Presbyterian Mission. In 1904 it was removed to Weihsien; but only in 1917 the union of all departments,—arts and science, medical & theological, could be made possible in Tsinan.

The Library a Necessity

The University Library has its nucleus in Weihsien, with a collection of ninety volumes to ninety times that number. From 1904 up to 1922, there was no need of any catalogue; then came the Sheaf Catalogue,—a catalogue made of slips pasted into a book. And finally the printed book catalogue had been used. Books were either arranged by size, or by chronogical order, or by different kinds of binding, or by geographical distribution, or by language, or by alphabet, or by subject matter. Generally speaking, the Library was in the primeval, or first stage of development. It was merely and solely a collection of books, which were partly purchased and partly donated, and the librarian its faithful custodian. All books were carefully guarded from the casual readers, and could be obtained from the shelves after a careful and necessary search.

Since 1922, the importance of the library began to be considered not as a luxury but a daily necessity. The books of the library are as much part of the school machinery as are the various pieces of apparatus in the physical or chemical laboratory. Special credit must be given to Dr. J. D. MacRae, dean of the Theological School and others, that through their untiring efforts, a sum of about seventy thousand dollars Mexican has been donated by the Augustine Church of the Presbyterian Mission, Winnipeg, Canada, for covering the cost and equipment of the library building, which is now one of the seven beautiful buildings in the whole campus. The building marks the foundation of library activities, expressing to its patrons its outward permanence and importance. It is a two-storied structure, one hundred feet long and fifty feet wide, and made of gray brick. The roof preserves the graceful lines, seen in the roofs of Chinese temples and pagodas. Since it is a combination of the European and Asiatic styles, the architecture may be wittingly called "Eurasian."

The Building Arrangement

All the rooms in the first floor are used for semi and daily newspaper rooms. In the second floor, the general reading room is on the east side, the stack room on the west side, and the librarian's office and the charging desk are in the center. The reading room is the place where all current periodicals and general reference books are located, and can accomodate one hundred persons comfortably at the same time. The stack room has the capacity of shelving forty thousand books, and at present is not open to the public, without special arrangement. The library hours for weekdays are from 7.30 a.m. to 9.30 p.m., and books can be borrowed or returned from 9 a.m. to 12 a.m., 2 to 4.30 p.m., 7 to 9 p.m. The average number of books borrowed daily is forty. People living outside the University are cordially welcome to use the library, and can even borrow books, if suitable arrangement could be made.

Mr. Donald Dean Parker had the honor and privilege of being the first trained librarian. He came to the library in the summer of 1922. It was largely through his energetic efforts that the collection of books were classified according to the world-famous Dewey's Decimal Classification, and catalogued according to the rules of American Library Association. It is a matter of regret that he only spent two years in the library. In the fall of 1924, the writer was appointed to succeed him.

A Lively Collection of Books

Now there are about twenty-two thousand books, both English and Chinese, and one hundred twenty magazines, The Chinese books covers one half of the whole collection, and the medical books, which are placed in the medical school for the convenience of the medical doctors and students occupy one-seventh of the whole. The Blakistone Collection On China has approximately six hundred books, both English and Chinese, on Chinese subjects. It is hoped that this collection will soon become a gold mine for the research workers.

In short, the time has passed when the library is just a mere collection of books, unused and unsystematic, unsocial and unserviceable. On the other hand, it is going to be a lively collection, full of life and pep. But to attain this end requires the help and aid of every good-wisher of China and the University.

Tsinan, June 3, 1926

Foreigners Sentenced In Tientsin Arms Swindle Case

James B. Underwood, an American citizen formerly of Tientsin, has been sentenced to serve 30 month's imprisonment at McNeil's Island Penitentiary, and E. A. Miller, who has been stationed with the 15th U. S. Infantry Corps at Tientsin, has been sentenced to serve 18 months at the same penitentiary, in connection with an arms swindle case at Tientsin. The two men arrived in Shanghai last Sunday, June 13, from Tientsin in custody of Thurston R. Porter, U. S. Marshal, to await transporation to America.

Thomas MacGowan, manager of the Robinson Music Co., Tientsin, a British subject, was also found guilty of being implicated in the swindle, and was sentenced to one year's imprisonment in the Amoy Road Jail. He arrived in Shanghai last Monday, June 14.

Charged On Three Counts

Underwood and Miller were tried in Tientsin before Judge Milton D. Purdy, of the U. S. Court for China, charged with—1. larceny, 2. obtaining money under false pretences and 3. embezzelement, in connection with the arms case with Chinese. They were arrested in Chefoo about two months ago, after they had fled from Tientsin, subsequent to having obtained $41,500 from Chinese agents of General Chang Chung-chang, Tupan of Shantung Province, for the purchase of 1,500 rifles and hundreds of thousands of rounds of ammunition. The agents told the Chinese to come for their cargo at midnight, but left Tientsin earlier in the evening.

In outlining the case for the Government, Mr. L. G. Husar, U. S. District Attorney, said that Underwood was an ex-soldier from the 15th Infantry, who came to Shanghai in July, 1925, where he was arrested as a deserter and returned to Tientsin. Mrs. Underwood, intimated Mr. Husar, had purchased Underwood's release and they were married. She was the owner of a magizine called "Peking at Play" and Mr. Underwood became the business manager.

U. S. Army Rifle As "Sample"

On April 8, Underwood interested Chinese agents of General Chang Chung-chang in the purchase of guns and ammunition, and offered them 1,500 rifles and 1,000 rounds for each weapon, which were to be delivered in lots of 300 rifles and 300,000 rounds. Underwood induced Sgt. Miller to bring a U. S. Army rifle as a sample. The Chinese agents were more than delighted with such a sample and agreed to pay $145 for a rifle and 1,000 rounds of ammunition. The Chinese agents were allowed to retain the army rifle after putting up a security of $1,000. On April 10, Underwood told the Chinese agents that he was the second partner in a company which Miller was the chief figure.

The Chinese wanted a guarantee to the contract, so Thomas MacGowan, manager of the Robison Music Co., Tientsin, assured the signature to the contract which he drew up on the company's stationery. The Chinese borrowed the money at once and paid over $41,500 less the orginal deposit of $1,000 for the rifle, Underwood and MacGowan receiving the cash.

The men split the money and told the Chinese to come for the guns at midnight that night——they could telephone MacGowan at the store at any time. MacGowan with his share of the spoils sent his wife in England $12,000 and gave another person in Tientsin $2,000 to care for his outstanding chits. That night they left Tientsin for Shanghai. Having telephoned MacGown insistently for hours with no reply, the Chinese applied to the Tientsin municipal police, who, ascertaining where the men fled, cabled for their arrest. Consular officials brought them back from Chefoo. Mrs. Underwood was not sentenced.

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DODGE BROTHERS MOTOR CARS

Is China Becoming Effective In Modern War?

BY R. RAPHAELSON

In the Oriental Engineer for June 1926.

CHINA, we often hear, is the place where gunpowder was first invented. We hear also that, in spite of a history plentifully spotted with wars, the Chinese are a peaceful people. These two statements, both truely baffle many people. To others they give an impression of a land where, but for the passivity of the people, there would have been no lack of training in the arts of war, and that in spite of that attitude, there was no lack in knowledge.

There are flaws in the theory, as everyone who has lived in China knows. The Chinese are a peaceful nation, but there has always been a warring class, whose business has been empire or resistance to the empire-seeking invader. These wars of China have not been freaks, not sudden, incomprehensible epidemics.

But also they were really not so fierce wars as one might expect of a people who invented gunpowder. They seem trivial judging by present-day China, much less by the west. China, in spite of its much heralded invention, has never led in the arts of war. For that matter, there is even a joker in her invention. She did not use if for killing but for noise. She made firecrackers. Indeed, it is the opinion of the historians that it was not until China's gunpowder had travelled all the way to the west and back again that China ever thought of using it in war. It came back to China over the old trails travelled by the periodically-sweeping hordes from the north, and came back as guns.

Gunpowder is symptomatic of much of China's development. Even when where she has led the world in inventions, she has imitated in application. Her armies today, as her printing, are not a result of an evolution from within, but of a suprisingly late importation of the knowledge and technique of the alien.

At the Cross Roads Now

The present moment, when China seems on the eve of becoming a full-fledged warring nation, with modern equipment, modern command, and, rapidly, with modern efficiency, is a propitious time for bringing together a statement of the significant present with the significant past. China's new armies are splendidly characteristic of this age of imperfect grafting of a new culture, represented in large part by advances in material progress, on an old culture, which was characterized by deepening of habits, but not much development.

In her meager, if long-extended system of armaments which constiuted China's means of defense and offense for all the many centuries before the white man came, China was just as static as she was in other fields. The new impulse to change and develop came from the west. Its immediate agent, in armies as in industries and railways, has been the engineer.

It is true that he must take the credit or blame—depending upon the point of view—for China's future in arms. Without him, the new warring China would not have been possible. It is not only arms that he brought, but even more important, railways, industries, wireles plants, machinery. These no less than guns ammunition, airplanes, and bombs make China's armies.

There will be nothing in this article that is new. It will be merely a contrasting of the material available in statistical books on China with a review of China as she was in war from the earliest days until the coming of the white man.

Today China's war equipment is not in any detail distinctly Chinese. Frequently, in the manufacture of the new equipment, there have been modifications from the western models, but many of these changes have been accidental, unintended. China's armies are today as far removed from the armies of even fifty years ago as the railway engine is from the wheelbarrow.

"International Weapon"

The China Year Book refers to some of China's present equipment as "international weapons". They seem to be a bit of this, a bit of that, and very little Chinese. All arms ammunition, accoutrements are of foreign make or manufactured in Chinese arsenals after foreign models, usually Japanese or German.

The following rifles, for instance, are known to be in use in China: Mannlicher 6.5 m.m. rifles and carbines; Japanese 6.5 rifles and carbines of the 30th and 38th years of Meiji; Mauser 68 rifles, model 1913, manufactured at the Hanyang, Canton, Shanghai and Honan arsenals; Mauser 7.9 rifles, model 1888, manufactured at the Canton and Hanyang arsenals; Japanese 7.9 rifles of the 20th, 28th and 36th years of Meiji; Japanese 7.9 rifles of the 22nd year of Murata, and Russian 3-line rifles.

During the more recent wars, China has developed out of the rifle stage. She has been faring forth with machine guns, trench mortars, and bombing planes. Machine guns are many of them of Chinese manufacture, made on western models, some of them long abandoned by the west. Statistics state that the majority of them are designed after one or another of the following models: Maxim Hotchkiss, "German Pack," "Rex" and the Japanese air cooled gun. A considerable number of imported Japanese machine guns of more modern design are in use.

China also is manufacturing field and mountain guns in all of its larger arsenals and some of its smaller ones. Shanghai, Hanyang, Honan and Canton are turning out the Krupp 75 m.m. in large quantities. Also in use are Gruson 57 and 75 m.m., Arisaka 75 m.m. and Schneider-Greusot 75 m.m. field guns together with Hotchkiss 37 m.m.

Coast artillery is said to be practically all of Krupp manufacture, imported and set up from 30 to 35 years ago, and is of all calibres up to the 10-inch guns mounted below Foochow on the Min River. It is stated that although many of these guns are of obsolete manufacture, they are in good condition and have adequate supplies of munitions.

Dotted With Arsenals

China, viewed as a peaceful country, presents a list of arsenals that is staggering. Although the Ministry of War lists only five, operating under Peking control—the Hanyang Arsenal at Hupeh, the Hanyang Branch Arsenal, the Tehchow Arsenal in Shantung, the Kunghsien Arsenal in Honan and the Nanyang Arsenal in Shanhai—it is estimated that there are actually in operation a score or more, all using imported machinery and turning out modern weapons or ammunition, in a more or less efficient manner. Moreover, a complete list of plants, repair shops and powder factories would run into the hundreds. Of course, many of these plants are scarcely worthy of the name arsenal which is used with disconcerting frequency in China. Nevertheless they indicate a tendency and point a future.

The following statistics on the larger arsenals give an idea of the capacity and present conditions.

The Muken Arsenal operated for a long time with machinery that was made in China, some in Shanghai, some at the arsenal itself. Recently there has been a large importation of Danish machinery. Ether, sulphuric acid and smokeless powder are manufactured. The copper used is mined in Manchuria, refined in Japan. In 1924, the arsenal was turning out 200,000 rifle cartriges a day. It also turns out egg shaped hand grenades. In addition, the plant is turning out field guns, machine guns, rifles, ammunition for all weapons, trench mortars, aeroplane parts and poison gas. The arsenal is under foreign instruction. Big calibre artillery and Lewis guns are in the plans.

At Tehchow the machinery is British and German, from 15 to 25 years old. Formerly this arsenal was equipped to manufacture rifles, pistols, machine guns, and ammunition, but at present, due to inadequate power, it is turning out only rifle and pistol ammunition.

Tsinanfu also has German and British machinery. The arsenal employs 700 men. Small arms ammunition is turned out and machine gun parts, except barrels, which are obtained from Shanghai.

The capacity of the Taiyuanfu arsenal, formerly nothing but a repair shop, was increased in 1923, and the plant put under foreign instruction. Shell cases, mountain guns, rifle ammunition, Mauser pistols and rifles are made.

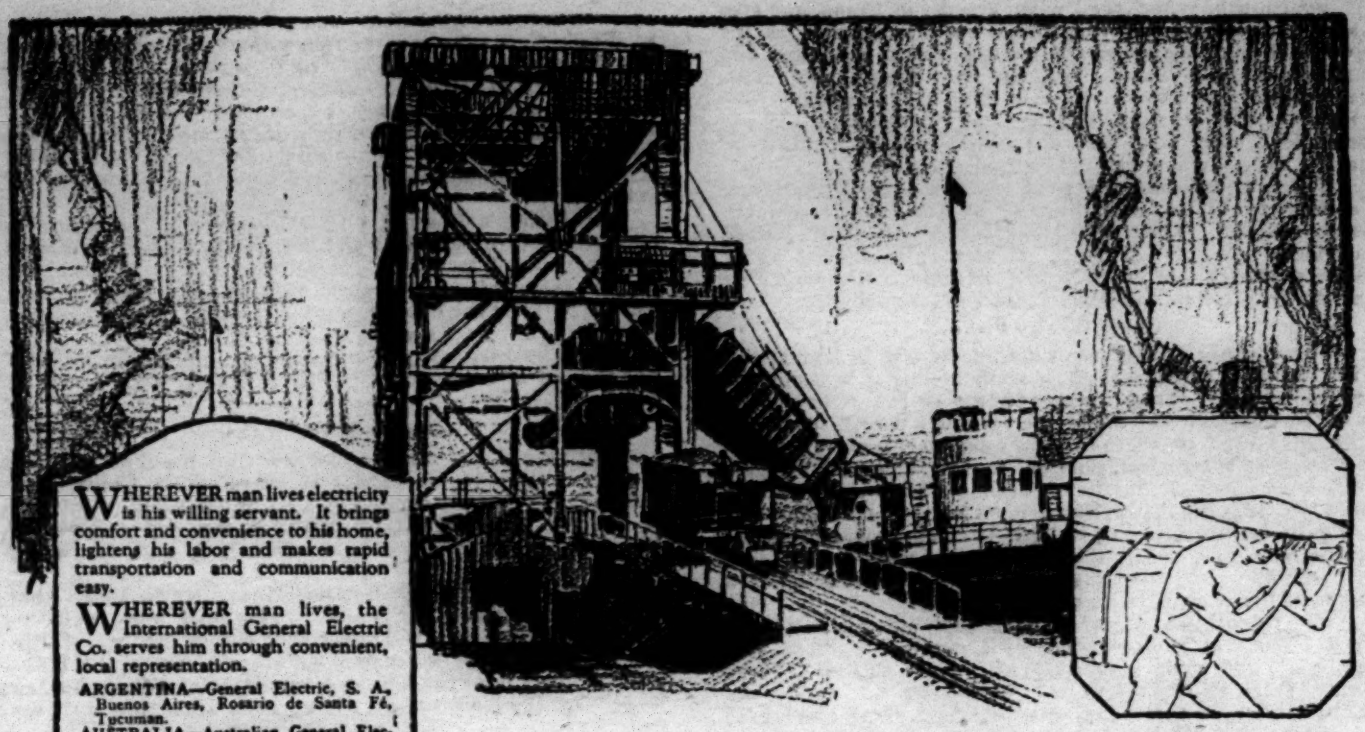
At Kaifengfu, there is an arsenal, employing four hundred men, using partly British, partly German, partly Chinese machinery, turning out 8,000 cart—ridges, two or there rifles and one pistol per day, and three machine guns a month.

Kunghsien is making 75 m.m. shels in a plant employing three hundred men.

At Hanyang, the machinery comprises older Krupp, Shanghai arsenal and some American. The arsenal and the adjacent smokeless powder factory employ five thousand men. The plant can put out 200 rifles of Mauser pattern a day, 200 bayonets, 20 Mauser pistols; five machine guns, Maxim pattern, per month; rifle ammunition of round nosed type, about 500,000 per week. This arsenal has well equipped chemical and mechanical laboratories and a tehnical school for apprentices.

The machinery at Nanking is of old German make. There are six shops, a machine shop, an ammunition factory, an iron foundry, a copper foundry, a moulding shop and a wood working shop, employing in all four hundred men. The maximum output per month is four machine guns of Maxim old style, 120 pistols and 1,200,000 cartriges.

German machinery is used also at Changsha. The plant employs four hundred men, doing mainly repair work but turning out two or three machine guns and forty to fifty rifles a month. There is also machinery for small arms ammunition.



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GENERAL ELECTRIC

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Foochow has the largest naval arsenal in China, and also a small military arsenal which has been established in the provincial mint, which can turn out a 37 m.m. mountain gun in fifteen days, a 75 m.m. field gun in a month and a half, ten machine guns per month and three rifles per day. The naval arsenal is large but not very productive. It has insufficient machinery, and does little besides repair work and the experimental manufacture of sea planes.

The original machinery at Canton was British and German. In 1921 a large quantity of American machinery was imported. The present capacity is about 700,000 cartridges a month, 25 rifles per day, 8 machine guns of Vickers model per month and an unknown number of automatic pistols. Smokeless powder is also made.

China Grows Fierce

These are the main arsenals in China today. In comparison with western standards, they seem trifling. But it must be remembered that during the past twenty or twenty-five years, in spite of periodic defeats by the various warlords leading to the closing of plants, there have been sufficient arms turned out in these plants, sufficient efficiency in manufacture developed, that, together with the importation of arms and direction from abroad, China's warring leaders could equip themselves in a quite formidable way in 1924. In fact, Lawrence Impey at that time prophecied that in the next war—the one just past—China would prove that she could no longer be ignored as one of the warring nations of the world.

The recent war seems to have justified this prophecy. Very little that is associated with modern warfare was neglected, not even bombing raids from the air. There seems, from all reports, to have been a new sureness in the use of artiliery, a new proficiency in the digging and use of trenches, a new efficiency in command, backed by a steady supply of ammunitions which made possible a rather protracted war on a modern scale.

In few fields has China so completely accepted the west as in this field of armaments. In other fields, the old and the new remain side by side. We see railways, motor cars and airplanes, but we see also Peking carts. We see great water plants—but also wells whose creaking ropes are operated by hand. We see electric lights and old lamps, modern pavements and mud roads. In arms, alone, has the old disappeared.

Looking Backward

Looking back the change seems almost lightning-like. It was not until the Mongol dynasty that guns were known at all in China not until after the Saiping Rebellion that anything resembling modern warfare came into existence.

The present rapid development has been made possible only by engineers and an industrial age.

Even the sketchiest review of the past brings to the attention the gigantic leaps that are being made in China under the engineer's tutelage. It brings back, also, some flashes of a long-enduring era, that in its beginning is as thrilling as a King Arthur tale.

Prehistorically, China did not vary a great deal from other more or less primitive peoples. Organized on a clan basis, something like the Indians of North America, they fought with stone axes, flint-headed arrows and spears, wooden shields. Possibly they had hide body armour. The evidence is not clear.

When changes did come in those ancient days, they did not spread in epidemic fashion as they have in the latest era. Long after China proper was enjoying the culture of the Bronze Age, outlying districts were using the old stone axes and flintheaded arrows. There were not railways in those days to carry a culture into distant regions.

Anthropologists in China are wary of giving a definite date to the coming of the Bronze Age. The records carry them back only to the 8th or 9th century B. C. At that time, the Bronze Age was in swing, and had been in existence, for almost a thousand years.

Culture from the West

The bronze culture came it is believed, from the west. Possibly from Russian Turkestan, the new people came, who brought the bronze weapons, hide armor, battle-axes, spears and arrow points. They brought also a picturesque old chariot, which carried a driver, a bowman and a spearman into the fray. The feudal lord rode in the chariot. His vassals came on foot, armed with spears and perhaps with bows. Some 75 to 225 of them to a single chariot, supporting it when it attacked, following up charges, becoming common workmen on the road, when the chariot turned over or became stuck in a bog.

Carl Bishop, archaeolggist of the Smithsonian Institute in Peking, gives a vivid description of the fighting in these old days. As is the habit of students of ancient periods who have become saturated in the evidence and lore of the era they are trying to reconstruct, his description sounds not unlike that of an eyewitness reporter in a modern engagement.

"It was not usual," he writes, "although it seems occasionally to have happened, that the chariotry was massed separately from the foot; sometimes, too, the occupants of the chariots were ordered to get down and fight on foot, like the French knighthood at Poictiers (and with about as much disgust at the idea of having to fight like a peasant; there is. in fact, one instance, where. when about to engage a force of light-armed barbarians from the north, fighting on foot, one noble said he'd see himself and the C. O. in Sheol before he'd fight on foot, and was beheaded beside his car for it.)"

Mr. Bishop's description of the chariot fighting makes modern warfare seem drab and grey. "These war carriages were gorgeous," he writes. "They were decorated with red lacquer, ivory inlay and covered with gilding. Silk banners were flying, and the nobleman sat in state, wearing rhinoceros hide armor decorated with gilt bronze."

The peasantry was not so gorgeous. They came on foot and carried stone weapons. Their uniforms were bereft of gilt.

Horses Bring Walls

Until the close of the Feudal period, in the third century B. C., this type of warfare was prevalent in China. For some time before the coming of the Ch'in dynasty, a variant in fighting had been introduced among the peoples of Mongolia, who began to fight with bow and arrow on horseback.

It is because of these mounted Mongolian bowmen that China is today a land of walls. There had been walls in China before, but they had never been such a matter of life and death as they now became, with the fiercemounted Huns bearing down upon the Chinese countryside. Walls sprang up all over the land. and they have been springing up ever since.

The walls that are seen in China today are not, of course, the same defenses built in the days of the marauding Huns. Few are standing that date before the Ming Dynasty, not even the Great Wall at Nankou which, when the records are stifted, proves to be not as old as is stated in the guide books. It was built sometime in the middle of the 16th century. Peking's famous wall, was built a year before. These are really modern walls. There have been walls in China two thousand years before.

The threat of the mounted soldier was for hundreds of years China's greatest dread. He outclassed the old peasant infantry and made ineffective the gorgeous charioteer. China took to horseback to settle its quarrels.

Other changes came in the course of time. Iron replaced bronze sometime in the early Christian era, and real armour came to China.—armed curaissiers, with sword, mace and lance, in the way of the age of Chivalry in the west.

But China has not been particularly aggressive. Especially in periods—which have predominated in Chinese history—when there was no strong central government, it has been a matter of inter-provincial wars, in which a greater stress has been laid upon the defense of walls than the development of new ways of attack. There have, of course, been warlike interludes when great forces have ventured far beyond the borders of China proper and added the dominions that make China cover the enormous territory which she nominally holds today.

Such is the past of China. It was a walled-city country that the white man found when he came across the seas in search of silks and spices.

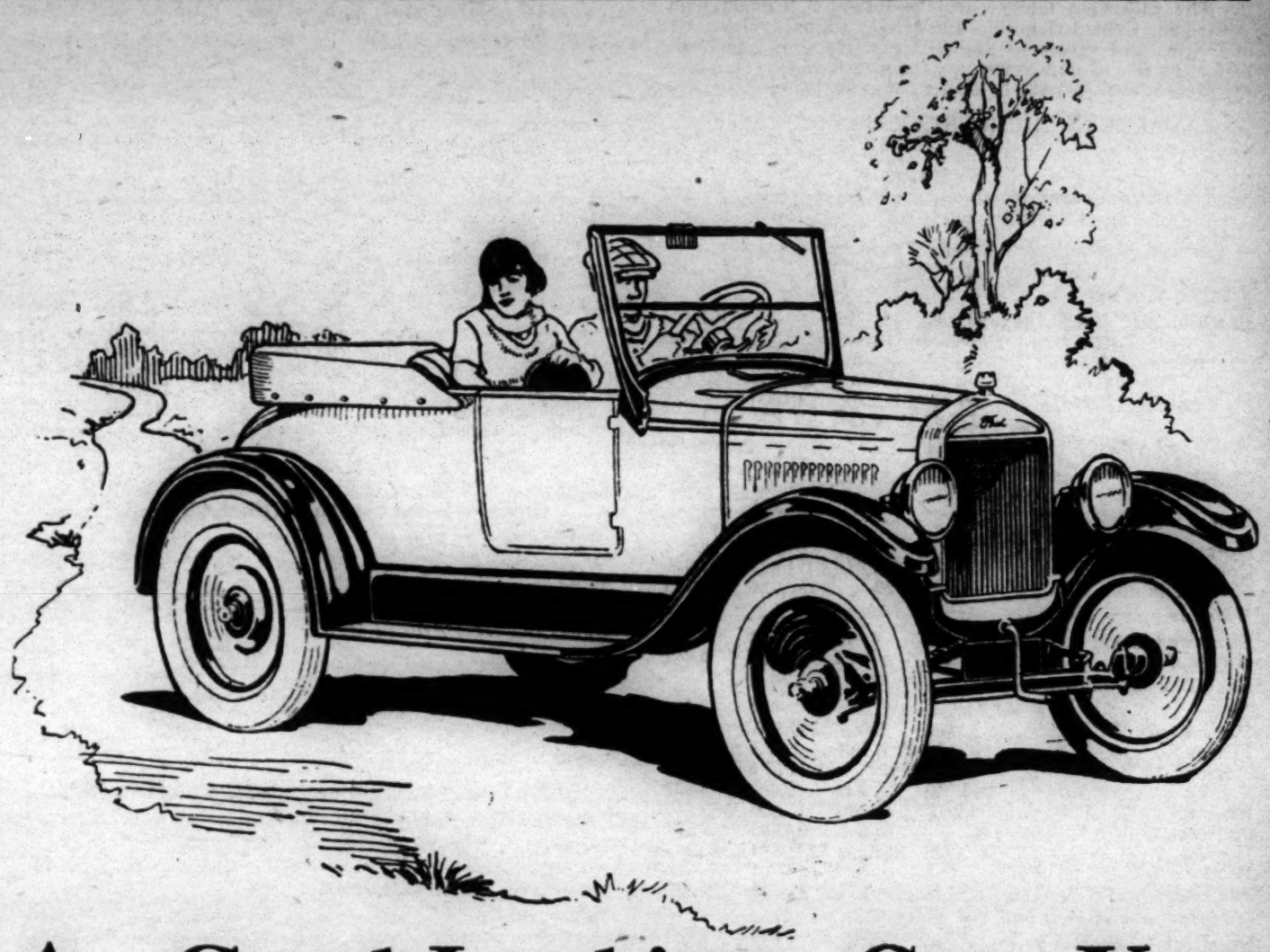
He changed all this, A wall, no matter how high nor how thick, is of little use in China today. There are times, to be sure, when it is a comfort as in the recent stormy weeks in Peking, when an interlude of security was gained by closing the great old gates and piling up sandbags to keep out the unpredictable conqueror. But today it can bring no more than just such an interlude.

For the rest, there is little left in China to recall the old age of warfare. Occasional incongruities of equipment still remain as a reminder, making almost ludicrous the modern Chinese soldier.

Walls will crumble. The sentinel's sword will go, as the umbrella and fan are going. There is a better trained, more determined discipline in China's armies. The new era of warfare in China, the industrial era, which is the work in so large a part of the engineer, is in full swing.

Brig. Gen. Henry J. Reilly, U. S. A., Ret., who was in North China recently on an observation tour, looked over China's armies with eye of a soldier. His comments on the astounding growth in size and efficiency of China's armies are impressive. When he was interviewed in San Francisco on his return to America, he spoke of China's armies. He commented on the modern methods, the modern weapons, and hinted that in case China ever went to war with one of western Powers, she could not be casually crushed. The days when a paltry 20,000 men could subdue the country, as in 1900 when the Boxers were suppressed, are gone, says General Reilly.

BEAUTY—COMFORT



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CONVENIENCE—UTILITY

China's Exports to U. S. for May, 1926

The following table issued by Edwin S. Cunningham, American Consul-General, Shanghai, China, shows the quantities and values of declared exports from Shanghai, China, to the United States for the month of May 1926 and the period from January 1, 1926, to May 30, 1926.

VALUE IN UNITED STATES CURRENCY

Articles	Unit of Quantity	May 1926 Quantities	May 1926 Values	Total for year up to May 31, 1926. Quantities	Total for year up to May 31, 1926. Values
Group 0—Animals and Animal Products, except Wool and Hair (Class 101—9939)					
Meats					
Egg albumen dried	lbs.	202,600	132,792	560,000	364,803
„ „ fro.	„	150,000	16,825	270,640	32,430
„ whole, dried	„	.....	.....	.....	.....
„ „ fro.	„	.....	.....	130,000	20,776
„ yolk dried	„	10,000	2,762	10,000	2,762
„ „ fro.	„	33,000	4,381	530,826	88,205
Hides and Skins, Raw (Except Furs)					
Buffalo	pcs.	3,100	22,180	15,530	115,224
	lbs.	129,773		626,208	
Cow	pcs.	.....	.....	381	2,376
	lbs.	.....		4,767	
Deer and doe	pcs.	15,000	6,296	23,397	10,632
Goat and kid	„	998,979	664,835	3,171,824	3,094,515
Sheep & lamb	„	11,598	20,508	187,914	346,493
Hides and Skin, Dressed					
Sheep and lamb	pcs.	2,000	4,143	6,346	7,039
Moufflon	„	.....	.....	2,000	4,081
Furs, Dressed and Undressed					
Fox	pcs.	.....	.....	971	4,163
Hare & rabbit	„	73,000	8,056	219,556	53,850
Leopard	„	520	6,793	572	7,523
Marmot	„	.....	.....	31,871	45,425
Pahmi	„	1,000	846	6,000	5,887
Raccoon	„	13,000	30,240	13,000	30,240
Squirrel	„	.....	.....	52,885	8,584
Weasel	„	155,789	233,700	1,129,884	1,896,943
Wolf	„	.....	.....	.....	.....
All others	„	175	583	41,850	59,350
Manufactures of Furs and Fur Skins					
Sheep & lamb crosses	pcs.	.....	.....	652	4,464
Goat & kid crosses	„	.....	.....	4,399	8,396
Dogskin mats	„	1,696	5,554	10,035	20,024
Miscellaneous Animal Products					
Feather	lbs.	149,370	55,937	774,591	357,258
Intestines	„	137,987	100,045	637,452	615,343
			$1,316,476		$7,206,786
Group 1—Vegetable Food Products, Oil Seeds, Expressed Oils and Beverages (Class 10311—17801)					
Fruits and Nuts					
Peanuts, shelled	lbs.	.....	.....	12,000	555
Oil Seeds and Vegetable Oils and Fats					
Sesame seeds	lbs.	.....	.....	224,100	10,581
Vegetable tallow	„	.....	.....	.....	.....
Wood oil	gallons	28,500	30,148	38,508	41,486
Cocoa, Coffee, Tea and Spices					
Tea	lbs.	37,414	8,128	294,108	51,346
			$38,276		$103,968
Group 2—Other Vegetable Products, except Fibers and Wood (Class 20011—29616)					
Gums, Resins & Balsams, N. E. S.					
Camphor, crude	lbs.	15,195	7,202	80,756	39,076
Crude Drugs & Essential Oils, N. E. S.					
Camphor oil	lbs.	.....	.....	.....	.....
Rhubarb	„	11,200	3,070	23,499	6,414
Dyeing & Tanning Materials of Vegetable Origin					
Gallnuts	lbs.	56,600	5,455	269,500	24,836
Tobacco					
Tobacco leaf	lbs.	.....	.....	1,885	357
			$15,727		$70,683
Group 3—Textiles (Class 30011—39593)					
Cotton					
Cotton, raw	lbs.	.....	.....	.....	.....
„ waste	„	30,556	3,350	214,181	20,389
„ laces & embroideries		.....	163,816	.....	933,703
„ misc. manufactures		.....	.....	.....	160
Other Vegetable Fibres, N. E. S.					
Hats, fiber	doz.	336	5,496	1,271	17,590
„ rush	„	750	438	26,342	22,266
„ straw	„	.....	.....	4,240	8,810
Straw goods		.....	4,461	.....	23,446
Mattings	sq. yds.	.....	.....	.....	.....
Wool and Hair					
Carpets, wool	sq. yds.	512	4,549	2,920	25,559
Wool, sheep's	lbs.	233,628	42,824	545,105	118,012
Hair, human, Asiatic	„	39,370	15,387	113,015	42,664
„ nets human	„	3,604	29,402	19,561	176,803
„ stump, human	„	136,815	54,084	458,286	177,087
Silk					
Silk, raw	lbs.	167,122	686,298	2,075,306	10,589,639
„ wild	„	175,577	430,719	642,210	1,629,934
„ waste	„	208,220	145,862	1,754,169	1,254,393
„ piece goods	„	2,033	15,835	37,148	281,850
„ pongee	„	22,261	73,096	140,856	452,831
„ cocoons, pierced	„	.....	.....	17,386	21,122
„ misc. manuf.	„	.....	3,411	.....	14,935
			$1,679,028		$15,811,293
Group 4—Wood and Paper (Class 40181—48724)					
Manufacture of Wood					
Wooden ware		.....	1,016	.....	3,636
Bamboo manufactures		.....	207	.....	4,584
Lacquerware		.....	.....	.....	2,048
Books and other Printed Matter					
Books		.....	732	.....	7,936
Paper, Except Printed Matter					
Parasols	pcs.	16,824	3,593	120,019	24,150
			$5,548		$42,354
Group 5—Non-Metallic Minerals (Class 50011—59590)					
Clay And Clay Products					
Chinaware, Porcelain, Pottery, etc.		.....	2,239	.....	6,943
Other Non-Metallic Minerals					
Jadeware		.....	2,653	.....	7,104
Soapstone ware		.....	3,909	.....	26,328
			$8,801		$40,375
Group 6—Ores, Metals and Manufactures, except Machinery & Vehicles (Class 60011—69999)					
Aluminium, Antimony and Cobalt					
Antimony, crude	lbs.	.....	.....	.....	.....
„ oxide	„	.....	.....	56,000	7,597
„ regulus	„	224,000	25,314	1,164,000	178,879
Copper, Brass and Bronze					
Brass & manufactures of		.....	18,363	.....	107,507
Precious Metals, Jewelry and Plated Ware					
Gold bars	ounces	.....	.....	.....	.....
			$43,677		$293,983
Group 7—Machinery & Vehicles (Class 70011—79361)					
			NIL		*NIL*
Group 8—Chemicals (Class 80021—87519)					
Chemicals					
Musk	lbs.	10	$1,505	66	$13,760
Group 9—Miscellaneous (Class 90101—99999)					
Art. works					
Art. works of		.....	10,603	.....	74,484
Miscellaneous					
Bristles	lbs.	13,333	8,616	204,628	196,547
Household & personal effects		.....	.....	.....	3,536
Unenumerated articles		.....	451,583	.....	1,201,117
			$470,802		$1,475,684
			$3,579,839		$25,058,886

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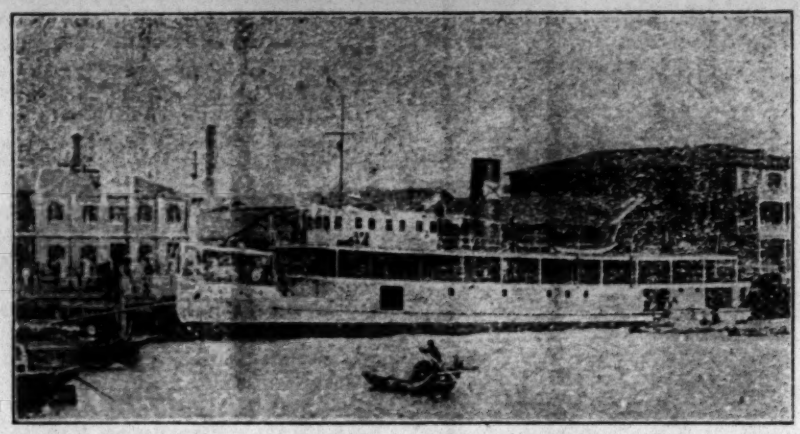

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RECAPITULATION	*Total for year up to May 31, '25.*	*Total for year up to May 31, '26.*
Group 0—Animal and Animal Products, except Wool and Hair,	$7,596,120	$7,206,786
Group 1—Vegetable Food Products, Oil Seeds, Expressed Oils and Beverages,	235,634	103,968
Group 2—Other Vegetable Products, except Fibres and Wood,	115,793	70,683
Group 3—Textiles	14,682,997	15,811,293
Group 4—Wood and Paper	70,112	42,354
Group 5—Non-Metallic Minerals	32,482	40,735
Group 6—Ores, Metals and Manufactures, except Machinery and Vehicles	397,796	293,983
Group 7—Machinery and Vehicles	NIL	NIL
Group 8—Chemicals	43,732	13,760
Group 9—Miscellaneous	562,412	1,475,684
Grand Totals U. S.	$23,737,078	$25,058,886

Vice-President of National City Bank of New York Here

Lee E. Olwell, vice-president and executive assistant of the National City Bank of New York, one of the leading financial institutions of the United States is in Shanghai in connection with a general inspection of the branches of the International Banking Corporation, a subsidiary organization of the National City Bank. Mr. Olwell has already been in Europe, India, Egypt, Straits Settlements, the Philippines, Hongkong and Canton and from Shanghai expects to proceed to Hankow, Peking, Tientsin and Harbin after which he will spend some time in Japan and then return to the United States.

Extraterritoriality Edition Out Next Week

The Special Extraterritoriality edition of *The China Weekly Review*, containing the most complete survey of courts and court administration in China yet attempted, will be published and mailed free early next week to all regular subscribers of *The China Weekly Review*.

Extra copies of this special edition may be obtained direct from the publishers or from book-stores at Mex $ 1 per copy.

The edition contains approximately 100 pages and is printed on book paper with a two-color cover. It is illustrated.

Captain Robert Dollar On Trip Around the World

When the *Preident Grant*, the first ship to fly the Dollar flag under the terms of the recent purchase of the five Admiral Liners from the United States Shipping Board by the Dollar interests, steamed out of Seattle on June 15, she carried with her Captain Robert Dollar, who, accompanied by Mrs. Dollar, is due to arrive in Shanghai on July 2 on another round-the-world cruise.

Mr. O. G. Steen, local manager of the Dollar Line, will proceed to Yokohama, to meet Captain and Mrs. Dollar. Captain Dollar, incidently, will be 83 years old on his next birthday.

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Men and Events

Joseph Heidt, Jr., has arrived in Shanghai to join the staff of Equitable Eastern Banking Corporation.

Dr. D. Duncan Main of the Church Missionary Society Hospital at Hangchow, Chekiang Province, celebrated his seventieth birthday on June 10.

A new Grand Hotel to replace the one destroyed in the earthquake is to be constructed in Yokohama, the cost of the new structure to be Yen 1,250,000

En Dzao Yen, a graduate of Columbia University, New York, has returned to China and has accepted a position on the faculty of Fuh Tan University of Kiangwan, Shanghai.

J. Y. Gale, advertising manager of the Manchurian Division of the British American Tobacco Co., was in Shanghai for several days last week before sailing for a holiday to the United States.

Mr. Erin F. McEwen, formerly of the staff of *The Japan Advertiser* (Tokyo), spent several days in Shanghai last week prior to his departure for Dairen. Mr. McEwen intends to return to America by way of Russia.

A young women in Los Angeles has been adjudged insane because she does not want to wear clothes. That is always the fate of those who are a generation ahead of their time.——*North China Daily News.*

P. H. Dunbar, of the Amos Bird Company, left Shanghai last Monday, June 14, for the United States on the *Empress of Canada.* He expects to be away from Shanghai about six months.

Mason Turner, American Vice-Consul at Columbo, Ceylon, accompained by his sister, Miss Margaret Turner, was a passenger on the *President Lincoln* last week for the United States.

The picture of the late Dr. John Burrus Fearn, which was published in last week's *Review*, was obtained through the courtesy of *The Shanghai Times*, which favor we acknowledge with thanks.

Mrs. Margherita Stella Stephen, widow of the late A. G. Stephen, former manager of the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation, was married on June 14 to Dr. Eduard Birt, prominent German physician of Shanghai.

Laurence E. Bradsher, of the Universal Leaf Tobacco Company, returned to Shanghai last Wednesday, June 9, from a six weeks' visit to Hankow. Mr. M. Doggett, of the same company, returned to Shanghai on the *President Lincoln* last Tuesday, June 8, from a trip to Manila.

The Chinese Dragon Boat Festival last Monday, June 14, was generally observed by the Chinese people with the customary festivities. All the banks, Consulates and courts were closed for the day and many shops also suspended business during the afternoon.

Mr. and Mrs. C. D. Culbertson returned to Shanghai last week from their wedding trip to Tsingtao. The marriage of Mr. Culbertson and Miss Loraine Fleming, which was solemnized last month, was one of the largest home weddings of the year in Shanghai.

J. F. Malone who has been in Shanghai for several months representing leading producers of leaf tobacco of New Orleans, La., expects to return home shortly. Mr. Malone probably will return to Shanghai next year to reside here permanently.

A special "club" tiffin will be held at the Union Club of China, 38 Avenue Edward VII, on Tuesday, June 22, at 12:30 o'clock. Guests of honor will be Judge Peter Grain of the British Supreme Court and Judge Milton D. Purdy of the United States Court for China.

Rev. C. G. Sparham of the China Advisory Council of the London Missionary Society of Shanghai, departed last week for a year's leave of absence in England. His home address will be care the London Missionary Society, 48 Broadway, Westminster, London, S. W. 1.

The annual commencement day exercises at William's College, of Shanghai is scheduled for Saturday, June 19 at 10 o'clock in the morning. The exercises will be held in the new buildings which have been constructed at Hsin Lunghwa on the Minghong road beyond the French Concession.

Divorces were granted in Tientsin at the sitting of the U. S. Court for China on June 7 to Philis G. Eastwick, connected with the Chinese-American Bank of Commerce at Peking and to John D. Moore, veterinary surgeon in Tientsin. The plaintiffs in both cases charged desertion as the cause.

H. Louey Pang, proprieter of H. Louey Pang and Company of 172 Bourke Street, Melbourne, Australia, is in Shanghai on business connected with his firm. The company is interested in the import and export business between China and Australia. Mr. Pang is staying at the Palace Hotel in Shanghai.

The Fearn Building Fund of the Community Church, Shanghai, has now reached a total of Mex. $1,300, according to a report of the Treasurer of the Church last week. The Fund is being contributed by friends of the late Dr. J. B. Fearn, for several years a member of the Board of Governors of the Church.

Julean Arnold, American Commercial Attache in China, returned to Shanghai this week after a brief visit in Peking. Mr. Arnold expects to remain in Shanghai for five or six months. Mrs. Arnold and their children, who have been living in Berkeley, Cal., for the past year will return to China in July.

The International Funeral Directors of China have opened an undertaking establishment at 71 Kaiochow Road, Shanghai, for the purpose of conducting funeral work. Mr. R. Scott, who has been associated for several years with the Frank E. Campbell Funeral and Undertaking Establishment of New York City, has been appointed as managing director.

Carmi A. Thompson, head of a commission recently appointed by President Coolidge to investigate conditions in the Philippine Islands will arrive in Shanghai on the President Grant which sailed from Seattle on June 15. Since Mr. Thompson's appointment, there have been rumors in political circles in the United States that he is to succeed Leonard Wood as Governor-General of the Philippines.

Mrs. John Leighton Stuart, wife of the President of Yenching University, Peking, died on June 5 at their home in Peking. Mrs. Stuart was born in New Orleans and came to China in 1904 with her husband to engage in missionary work at Hangchow, Chekiang Province. Later they moved to Nanking where Dr. Stuart was connected with the Theological Seminary. They moved to Peking in 1920 when Dr. Stuart was appointed president of Yenching University.

Jabin Hsu, former assistant and Chinese editor of *The China Press* at Shanghai has been appointed editor-in-chief of *The Eastern Times* published in Tientsin. *The Eastern Times* was founded several years ago in Peking by Putnam Weale, but owing to political difficulties during the occupation of the Capital by the Kuominchun, the paper was moved to Tientsin. Mr. Hsu, who has been in the North for several weeks, expects to return to Shanghai soon to wind up his affairs here.

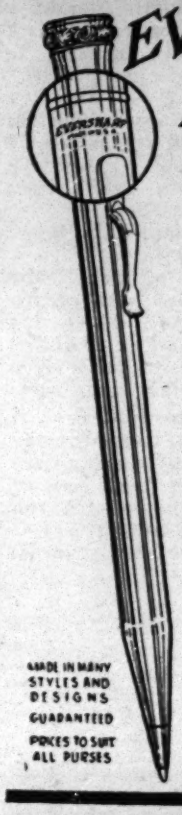
Rev. Fr. Kennelly, S. J., for many years connected with the Siccawei Catholic Institution in Shanghai, died in Shanghai on June 15. Father Kennelly was born in Ireland and was 68 years of age at the time of his death. He came to China about forty years ago and first was connected with the St. Francis Xavier School. In addition to his scientific studies of astronomy, he was well known in China through his works, "Researches into Chinese Superstitions," the seventh volume of which recently was published.

Judge Milton D. Purdy of the U. S. Court for China, Thurston R. Porter, U. S. Marshal; Mrs. Porter, Court Reporter and Miss Sarah Tuttleman, secretary to Judge Purdy, returned from Tientsin last Sunday, June 13, where they have been holding a session of the American Court for the last two weeks. Leonard G. Husar, prosecuting attorney, did not return with the party, but is remaining in Peking on ten days' vacation with Major C. P. Holcomb, Shanghai attorney, and Captain W. I. Eisler, representative of the United States Shipping Board.

The June issue of the *Oriental Engineer*, official journal of the Association of Chinese and American engineers, contains among other material, the following articles, "China, the Land Where Builders Get Insomnia," by S. M. Dean; "Knights of the Laboratory," by E. B. Grant; "Making China Effective in War," by R. Raphaelson; "The Engineer, Not the Forester, Will Rout Famine from China," by Walter H. Mallory; Frank H. Clark of Peking is president of the Association, and Rayna Prohme also of Peking is editor of the Journal.

Dr. Manley O. Hudson of the Lay School of Harvard University is planning a trip to China early next year for the purpose of making a study of international courts and extraterritorial jurisdiction. Dr. Hudson was professor of law at the University of Missouri from 1910 to 1923 since which time he has been a member of the faculty of the Harvard Law School. He served for a time on the Missouri Children's Code Commission and on the Commission on Uniform State Laws and has been attached to the office of the Solicitor General of the United States. In 1918-19 he served on the international law division of the American Commission to Negotiate Peace, following the World War. From 1919 to 1921 he was a member of the legal secretariat of the League of Nations and has served as special assistant to the American Embassy at Paris. He is a member of the American Bar Association, the American Society of International Law, etc.

INTERNATIONAL JUSTICE SUSTAINS THE EVERSHARP



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Generals While You Wait

There was a time in the dim-distant past when the soldier was a despised individual in the Chinese scheme of things, but not so anymore, if one is to believe the stories told by Chinese photographers in Shanghai. A few days ago the manager of an American company in Shanghai noticed one of his office boys gazing in considerable admiration at a large sized photograph of a Chinese general. At least he assumed the man in the picture to be nothing short of a general for he wore sufficient gold braid and medals to be a "super-tuchun" or military governor of a half dozen provinces.

Number One Office Boy Becomes a General

"Who's picture is this," the manager asked.

"This belong me," the office-boy replied, with justifiable pride. And so it was Wong the office-boy all dolled up in the uniform of a modern militarist of high rank, complete with plumed headgear, sword and decorations. It seems that Chinese photographers in Shanghai have provided themselves with complete sets of uniforms of varying sizes so that any ambitious office boy, Number One house boy, or anybody else who has the urge may have his photograph taken in the uniform of the general—to see how it feels—so to speak. And they are doing a considerable business, further inquiry showed.

Freyn Engineering Company Starts House Organ

The Freyn Engineering Company of Chicago, well known in the Far East, has started a new house magazine known as *Freyn Design*, the leading article of which is devoted to the construction of an extensive blast furnace, designed and erected by the Freyn Company at Ironton, Utah. The new plant, which was opened on April 30, 1924, produced 423 tons of basic iron the first year with a coke consumption of 8,031 pounds. This is said to be the "farthest west" plant to be built in the United States. Another article deals with the construction of a plant for the Mystic Iron Works at Everett, Mass., and in addition there is an article entitled "Electric Roll Heater Facts," and other information of interest to engineers. Copies of the magazine, which is well printed and illustrated, may be obtained by addressing Henry J. Freyn, President, Freyn Engineering Co., Chicago

Shanghai Alumni of Missouri Journalism School Organize

The University of Missouri School of Journalism Alumni Association, Shanghai Branch, was formed last Friday evening, June 11, when ten graduates and former students of the University were entertained at dinner by Mr. P. Y. Wang, assistant business manager of *The Shun Pao*, Chinese daily newspaper.

Those present at the dinner were: Messrs. J. B. Powell, editor and publisher of *The China Weekly Review;* Thomas F. Millard, correspondent of *The New York Times;* P. Y. Wang, of *The Shun Pao;* E. F. McEwen, formerly of the *Japan Advertiser* (Tokyo) staff, who is leaving for the United States by way of Russia after three years in Japan; Maurice Votaw, instructor in journalism at St. John's University, Shanghai; Horace L. Felton, of the *North China Daily News* staff; Norman J. Ulbright of *The China Weekly Review*, and Misses Louise B. Wilson, editor of the Women's Page, the *North China Daily News*; Eva Chang, publicity department, Shanghai Y. W. C. A., and editorial work, Chinese women's magazine and Margaret C. Powell, publicity work, British-American Tobacco Co., motion picture department.

Mr. P. Y. Wang was elected president of the organization and Miss Louise B. Wilson secretary-treasury.

Mark Moody, Inc., Opens New Showroom

Police assistance was required to keep the crowds in control at the formal opening of the new showroom of Mark L. Moody, Inc., which took place last Monday, June 14, at the corner of Avenue Edward VII and Szechuen Roads, Shanghai.

A special radio program was broadcast by the company and special radio music was heard inside the showroom. Refreshments were served throughout two days and two hundred toy motor cars and trucks, imported specially by Mr. Moody, were given away to children accompanied by their parents.

The showroom, which is believed the largest in China, has adequate space for 22 large cars and numerous show cases at the same time. The room is more than 100 feet long and nearly as wide. Plate glass windows are installed on three sides. For the convenience of the public a lounge is situated between mirrored columns in the center of the floor. A public telephone, newspapers and magazines, easy chairs, settess, and smoker's perquisites are provided. The general offices of the company are at the rear of the showroom.

A huge horseshoe, made up of several hundred fresh roses and carnations, was presented by Mr. Chrysler, president of the Chrysler Motor Corporation. Mr. B.A. Doran, special factory representative for the Chrysler company, was present at the opening. The Packard Motor Co., New York, sent a telegram congratulating the company and paying a tribute to Mr. Moody's "American energy and faith in China."

Pittman Silver Bill Passes U.S. Senate

Without recording the vote, the Senate, recently, passed the Hittman Bill, directing the purchase of 14,500,000 ounces of silver at G.$1 per ounce, but immediately made the Bill the subject of reconsideration when Senator Carter Glass, former Secretary of the Treasury, who opposed the measure, protested that it had been passed while he was absent from the Senate chamber.

The bill is an aftermath of the war and would continue the 1910 policy to stabilize the price and encourage the production of silver.

Westinghouse Has Good Year

A net income of $14,122,000, after expenses, depreciation, taxes and interest, is reported for the year ended March 31 last by the Westinghouse Electric and Manufacturing Company, as against $15,324.364 in the preceding year. Sales during the year were the largest in the company's history, the report says, being $166.006,800, against $157,880,292 in 1925. According to the report the net income equaled 11.9 per cent. on the capital stock of $118,503,150.

Costs of sales, depreciation, expenses and taxes aggregated $151,771,938, as against $144,242,065 in the preceding year. Other income was $2,295,363, against $4,-203,179 in the year before. Interest was $2,468,223, compared with $2,517,042.

Whiteaway, Laidlaw & Co., Ld

The 18th annual report of the directors of Whiteaway, Laidlaw & Co. states:—

The accounts show a profit of £128,492 0s. 1d., after providing for the payment of the preference dividends to December 31, 1925, and an interim dividend on the ordinary shares paid on December 1, 1925, there is a balance of £107,-707 6s. 2d. which the directors recommend shall be appropriated as follows:—

To pay a final dividend of 9 per cent., making 14 per cent. per annum, free of tax, on the ordinary shares.

To pay to the trustees of the employees' provident fund £1,000; and to carry forward the balance of £53,663 2s. 2d. to the next year's account.

The director who retires by rotation, in accordance with the Articles of Association, is Mr. J. H. Lewes, who, being eligible, offers himself for re-election.

The auditors, Messrs. Cooper Brothers & Co., retire, and offce themselves for re-election.

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The Week in the Far East

Reports from Peking during the week under review indicate that negotiations which have been carried on at Tientsin between representatives of Marshal Wu Pei-fu and Chang Tso-lin have practically asured a conference between the two former rivals, probably at Peking.

Marshal Chang Tso-lin arrived in Tientsin during the past week and after conferences will go on to Peking, arriving at the Capital about the same time as Marshal Wu Pei-fu. As a result of negotiations which were conducted at Tientsin by representatives of the two leaders the following arrangements are reported to have been made:

Marshal Wu to Control Peking Politics

Both factions shall cooperate in military operations.

Dr. W. W. Yen's Cabinet shall be maintained but not in the form of a reinstatement of the Ministry existing in the 13th Year of the Republic.

Political affairs of the Central Government shall be presided over by Marshal Wu Pei-fu.

In making the foregoing arrangements, representatives of Marshals Chang Tso-lin and Wu Pei-fu are reported to have pledged themselves that in case the arrangements in question meet with disapproval by their masters, they would resign their posts.

Seemingly the conferences at Tientsin have sounded the death-knell of the W. W. Yen Cabinet which has been functioning valiantly with only the Premier acting. Although Wellington Koo has expressed his willingness definitely to assume the duties of the Ministry of Finance, it is altogether likely that the Yen Cabinet will come to an end shortly. Is is said that under the terms of the agreement reached at Tientsin, the Yen Cabinet will be allowed to carry on for several weeks longer after which Marshal Wu Pei-fu will assume the task of naming a new government.

In commenting upon the possible outcome of the conference between Marshals Chang Tso-lin and Wu Pei-fu, the *Peking & Tientsin Times* (Tientsin) has this to say:

"The situation at the moment is one of the utmost gravity, and unless the two Warlords can agree upon a common policy and plan of campaign, there is a serious risk that the "alliance" for the overthrow of Bolshevism in China will crumble to pieces.

Outlook Not Promising

"The outlook is not promising for the reunification of China at the present moment. Marshal Sun Chuan-fang, who has established his headquarters at Nanking, and exercises control over the Provinces of Fukien, Chekiang, Kiangsu, Kiangsi and Anhwei, has just proclaimed his independence, and announced that he will tolerate no interference from Chinese or Foreigners. Marshal Wu, at the moment, can only claim control over Hupeh, Honan, and parts of Chihli and Hunan. The greater part of Chihli Province is occupied by Manchurian and Shantung forces. A war is in progress in Hunan. And General Yen Hsi-shan, who has now thrown in his lot with the anti-Kuominchun forces is unquestionably in difficulties in the North of his province—Shansi. A struggle is now in progress in Szechwan, between Marshal Wu's ally, General Yang Sen, and other militarist groups. Marshal Chang Tso-lin and his former subordinates, hold the whole of Manchuria, a large protion of Chihli, and Shantung Province. The Kuominchun are firmly entrenched in Inner Mongolia, Chahar, Suiyuan, and Kansu, and have not yet been dislodged from Shensi. In the South, General Tang Chi-yao rules the "independent" provinces of Yunnan and Kweichow, while the Kuomintang claim that the authority of the "Nationalist Government" extends over Kwangtung, Kwangsi, and part of Hunan. It may therefore be said that for practical purposes China must be considered to be divided up into five politico-military camps, namely the Provinces controlled by Marshal Chang Tso-lin, Wu Pei-fu, and Sun Chuan-fang, the Kuominchun, General Tang Chi-yao, and the Kuomintang. The allegiance of Hunan and Szechwan has yet to be decided. The strength of several of these groups is an uncertain factor. It cannot, for instance, be predicted with any certainty to what extent Generals Chang Tsung-chang and Li Ching-lin would accept orders from Mukden, or how far General Yen Hsi-shan would recognize the authority of Marshal Wu Pei-fu. And the rivalries of the Manchurian and Chihli factions, and the attitude of Marshal Sun Chuan-fang, suggest that any serious attempt at reunification may result in strife between the forces which at present profess to be arrayed against the Kuominchun. It is reported that Marshal Wu Pei-fu's dramatic appearance at Paotingfu, in advance of his own bodyguard, and his summary dismissal of General Chin Yun-ao, were occasioned by the discovery of an intrigue for an alliance between the latter, Marshal Sun Chuan-fang, General Lu Chung-lin of the Kuominchun, and General Li Ching-lin, the ex-Tupan of Chihli.

Unity Difficult at Present

"It is difficult to imagine any plan by which a majority of the militarists in North and South China can be brought to concur, and co-operate, in the reorganization of a Central Government. The Kuomintang are, of course, utterly irreconcilable. They and the Kuominchun are both believed to have received large consignments of arms and munitions, and other assistance, from the Soviet, during the past few weeks. And though the much-advertised "Northern Expedition" may correctly be regarded as so much "hot air" by Marshal Wu, the relations of the "Allies" towards Marshal Sun Chuan-fang and the Kuominchun, present problems of considerable difficulty and no little urgency. No Government can be established in Peking, and even pretend to function as the Government of China, while a hostile army is firmly entrenched within thirty miles of the City, and may, within a few hours, emerge from the Nankou Pass, and surround or occupy the Capital. Moreover, the complete elimination of the Kuominchun which would be a formidable task under any circumstances, can hardly be attempted with the requisite energy and force while the intentions of Marshal Sun Chuan-fang remain in doubt. A position of "stale mate" appears to have been reached, and it will require more conciliation, tact and statesmanship than any of the militarists have ever yet displayed, to find a solution of the present impasse. The tendency at the moment appears to be the disruption of China into half a dozen or more military satrapies, none of which is prepared to accept orders from, or even extend formal recognition to, any Central Government, however constituted. All real incentive towards unity appears to be lacking. None of the Warlords appears to have anything to gain by submission to a Central Government that he could not secure by retaining his independence, and forming temporary alliances as required, to offset the danger of any combination against him. Had the Kuominchun been swiftly followed up and decisively defeated, after their withdrawal from Lanchow and Machang, the position would have been different. A great opportunity was lost, and it is unlikely to recur in the near future.

Will Complicate Foreign Relations

The disruption of China into independent military satrapies will, of course, seriously complicate China's foreign relations. It will be necessary for the time being to abandon the pretence that Peking is the Capital of China, for it would obviously be ridiculous to continue treating with a handful of irresponsible Chinese in that City in regard to questions which must, in reality, be settled in Mukden or Shanghai, in Canton or Yunnan.

For all practical purposes the Legations in Peking might just as well be withdrawn, unless their sole function is to be the co-ordination of the policy of their various Consulates in different parts of China. Yet there will be a natural reluctance on the part of the Treaty Powers to face as a fact the disappearance of the Central Government, and to recognize the break-up of China into artificial administrative units based, not upon any public opinion or racial animosity, but solely upon the ambitions of rival militarists. China needs unity to realize her national aspirations. It is unthinkable that she can permanently break up into a series of States which have no definite boundaries, natural, economic, or linguistic. Marshal Chang has repeotedly announced his intention of withdrawing beyond the Wall, after a settlement. It seems probable that he will be constrained to do so without achieving his object. But it is inconceivable that a situation in which important trunk railways are split into halves or even thirds, and in which every form of trade and transport is hampered by military interference, will be regarded as satisfactory, either in China or abroad. The break-up of China is no longer an event to be appreh ended; it is a fact to be faced."

Trade May 30 for a Loan? No!

Some excitment was caused during the week in Chinese circles by rumors to the effect that Dr. W. W. Yen is now proposing to barter the settlement of the May 30 incident with the Powers for a large foreign loan to finance his cabinet and to compensate the families of the victims during the incident. Many public organizations in Shanghai have held meetings to discuss the matter and passed resolutions, condemning the action of Dr. Yen. It is not certain how the rumor was started and as yet it has not been confirmed.

"Too Much Delay," Says Strawn

According to a *United Press* dispatch from Peking, Silas H. Strawn American chief delegate to the Peking Tariff Conference, who has always opposed the delay of the conference, on June 11 emphatically demanded the bringing into effect the provisions of the agreement entered into at the Washington Conference regarding tariff increases in China. Mr. Strawn stated that there has been over-much delay and

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added that he believed the conference should proceed with its work as rapidly as possible and bring about some kind of conclusion. Japanese delegates who previously has obtained one postponement of the conference, again sought a postponement and their position is supported in some measure by other Powers reluctant immediately to enter into any binding agreement, largely on the grounds of the unsettled political situation in Peking. It is known that several Powers have urged the calling off of the entire affair, putting the blame on China, or try to come to some agreement with the nebulous elements that constitute the real government that is operating with W. W. Yen as stalking horse. It is said that the American representative would listen to no argument not based on carrying out the Washington pact.

W. W. Yen Cabinet Totters

According to latest report from Peking, the resignation of W. W. Yen from the regency premiership seemingly is only a matter of hours although new shifts in the state of affairs may lengthen somewhat his tenure of office. It is reported that while Mr. Yen was resting on last Sunday, June 11, in the Western Hills his friends drafted a document of resignation. This may go forth in the form of a circular telegram soon.

Reports from Tientsin indicate that Marshal Chang Tso-lin has given up the plan to confer directly with Marshal Wu Pei-fu at Peking and an immediate consequence of this has been to make the already chaotic situation worse.

In some quarters while it is admitted that Yen is determined to submit his resignation it is thought this may be refused with the result that Yen will carry on somewhat longer although retiring within a few weeks.

Plans are taking form for elections throughout the provinces of a new parliament.

From the Chinese Press

Seoul, Korea, June 15.—Some 200 Korean students who were arrested for distributing inflammatory literature at the state funeral of the Late Prince Li, former Korean king, have been released with the exception of 30 leaders who are still being detained.

Tsingtao, June 15.—A proposal for solving the financial difficulties of the Kiaochou-Tsinanfu Railway has been sent to the Japanese Foreign Office, but no details are available here regarding the content of the proposal.

Tokyo, June 15.—Shao Yang Yuen-lo, well known Chinese actor and party now visiting in Japan, was considerably embarassed today by having its effects seized because of nonpayment of hotel bills. As a result their future engagements have cancelled.

Peking, June 15.—As Viscount Willingdon, head of the British Boxer Indemnity Commission now in China has been appointed Governor-General of Canada, it is reported that the Commission will shortly wind up its work in China and return home. The Chinese members of the Commission, according to report, will proceed to England in July for a final conference and recommendation covering the appropriation of the balance of the British portion of the Boxer fund.

Peking, June 15.—Marshal Wu Pei-fu has asked Marshal Sun Chuan-fang of Kiangsu and Chekiang Provinces to remit the sum of $1,500,000 from the salt revenue to Peking for use in the anti-Kuominchun campaign.

Hankow, June 15.—Marshal Wu Pei-fu is demanding that the sum of $2,700,000 be remitted from Hankow for use in the Allied campaign against the Kuominchun.

Peking, June 15.—Owing to the hopelessness of the financial situation it is reported that Dr. W. W. Yen, acting premier has gone to the Western Hills for a needed relief from official duties.

Shanghai, June 15.—All motormen and conductors of the native tramway went on strike yestered as protest against the actions of a group of Chinese marines, who beat up one of the conductors because the car on which they were riding was delayed.

Peking, June 15.—The Government was only able to raise the sum of $650,000 for payment of administrative expenses for the Annual Dragon Boat Settlement period.

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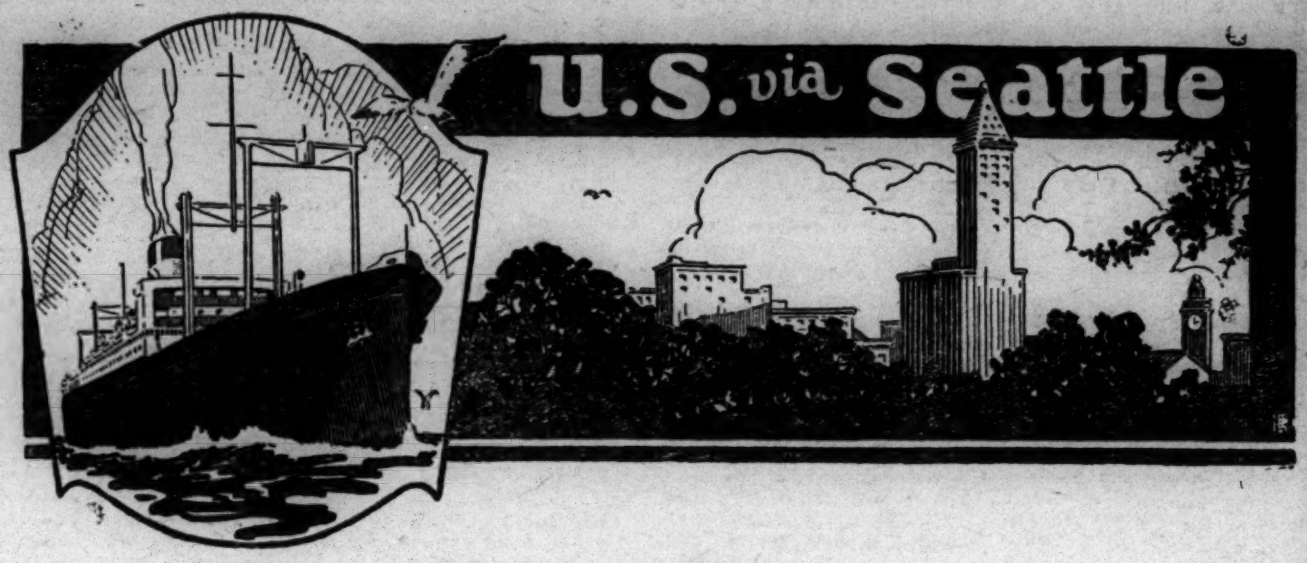

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Peking, June 14.—It is now reported the Wu Pei-fu and Chang Tso-ling combination will drop Dr. W. W. Yen and support Sun Pao-chi for the premiership.

Peking, June 9.—Although Marshal Sun Chuan-fang, military governor of Kiangsu and Chekiang Provinces, has sent his representative, Van Hung-tu, to Tientsin to observe the efforts at reconciliation on the Part of Marshals Chang Tso-ling and Wu Pei-fu, the Lower Yangtsze Militarist has not as yet indicated his intentions in respect to the new arrangement.

Kaifeng, Honan Province, June 9.—It is reported here that 27 villages have been looted and burned as a result of the activities of the red spear society, a semi-bandit organization.

Shanghai, June 9.—It is reported that informal negotiations have been taking place between the British, American and Japanese consuls, on behalf of the Consular Body and Dr. V. K. Ting, mayor of the Special Administrative District here, and Mr. Hsu Yuan, commissioner of foreign affairs on the subject of the rendition of the Mixed Court. It is reported that civil cases between Chinese will be "rendited" but that the subject of criminal cases is still under consideration.

Shanghai, June 9.—Dr. C. C. Wu, Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Canton Government, who was ousted by the radical elements led by Gen. Chiang Kai-shek, arrived in Shanghai today.

Shanghai, June 9.—The Chinese General Chamber of Commerce has sent a telegram to all of the leading militarists including Chang Tso-ling, Wu Pei-fu demanding the immediate resumption of railway transportation, claiming that the suspension of the railways is causing great losses to the Chinese merchants.

Peking, June 10.—A special effort is being made to wind up the Tariff Conference by June 12, the chief work now being concerned with establishing standard prices for the various imports into China.

Chengtu, Szechuen, June 10.—Mrs. Bray, wife of a Canadian missionary here was murdered by a mob of Chinese on one of the public streets of the city.

Changchun, Manchuria, June 10.—Owing to the lack of rainfall in this district there is likely to be a partial failure of the soyabean crop.

Peking, June 10.—The troops of Generals Tien Wi-chin and Wang Wei-yu of the Allied army, have started moving toward Huailai for the purpose of attacking the Kuominchun troops.

Peking, June 10—The financial situation continues serious, there being little money available for the payment of salaries in the various government departments.

Shanghai, June 10.—The Chinese National Young Men's Christian Association has appointed forty delegates to attend the international convention of the organization on August 1 this year.

Shanghai, June 10.—An athletic meet to be participated in by athletes from Chekiang and Kiangsu Provinces is to be held here shortly.

Peking, June 11.—Owing to the general confiscation of the salt revenues by the militarists in the various provinces, a joint protest is being framed by the British, French and Japanese Ministers.

Tientsin, June 11.—It now appears that the basis of cooperation between Marshals Chang Tso-lin and Wu Pei-fu will be somewhat along the following lines: (1) Chihli and Fengtien will cooperate in a military way against the Kuominchun; (2) The W. W. Yen cabinet will be maintained but not as a continuation of the Tsao Kun Government; (3) Political affairs in the Capital shall be presided over by Wu Pei-fu.

Peking, June 11.—The Union of Chinese Chambers of Commerce decided to telegraph the chambers of commerce in all parts of the country urging that the Tariff Conference be continued until the work is finished to China's satisfaction.

Tsingtao, June 11.—Marshal Chang Tso-ling has requested General Chang Chung-chang of Shantung Province to provide railway cars for the transportation of troops of the Allied armies against the Kuominchun. It is reported that General Chang Chung-chang will shortly proceed to Tientsin to confer with Chang Tso-ling.

Hankow, June 11.—The Chihli forces in Hunan under General Yeh Kai-hsin, according to reports received here today have withdrawn to Hungshan and Paoching. General Chao Heng-ti, former tuchun of Hunan, has been requested to hurry back to his province to bring about a reconciliation of the opposing forces.

Shanghai, June 11.—Dr. C. T. Wang, Premier, now in retirement here was the guest of honor at a meeting of the Chinese Ratepayers Association at the Yip Ping Shan Hotel. He urged the Chinese tax-payers to cooperate, declaring that only in this way can they hope to achieve final victory.

Tientsin, June 11.—It is reported that one of the conditions of the pending alliance between Marshals Chang Tso-ling and Wu Pei-fu is that a new Parliament is to be elected in accordance with the election law of the 3rd year of the Republic.

Peking, June 12.—The Chinese Charge d'Affairs at London has cabled the Ministry of Foreign Affairs that the British Government is contemplating an indefinite postponement of the Tariff Conference on account of the unsettled political situation in China.

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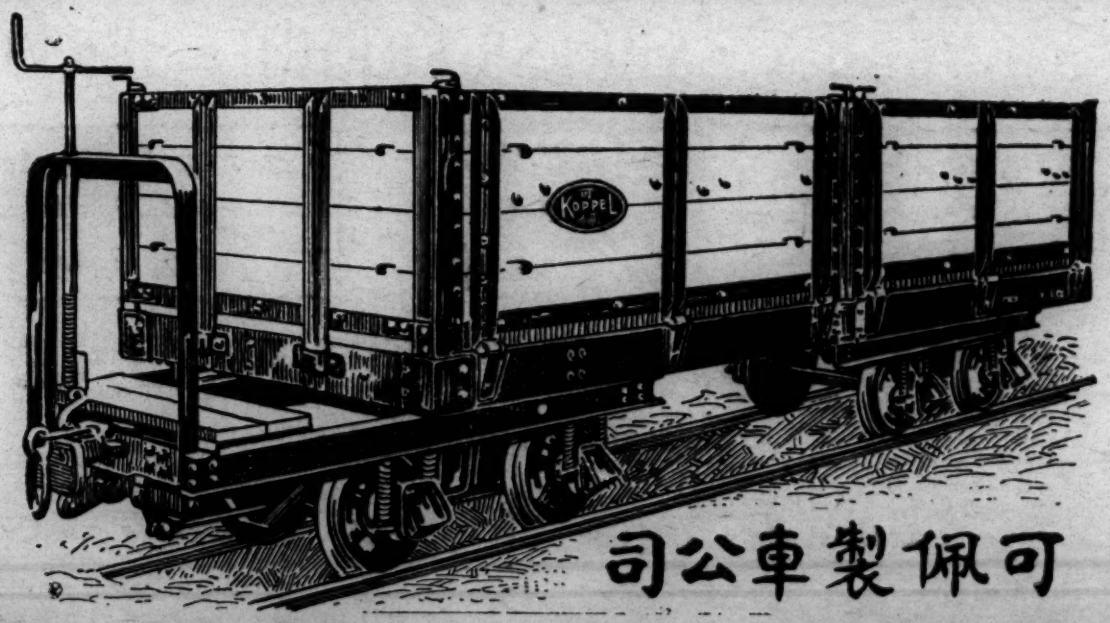

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Peking, June 12.—At today's session of the reparations committee of the Sino-Russian Conference, the Russian delegates are reported to have made a partial offer to reimburse China for losses suffered at the hands of the Russians during and following the World War to the amount of four, or five million dollars.

Tsinan, Shantung Province, June 12.—Hsu Tung-fan, commissioner of foreign affairs, has protested to the Japanese Consul-General against the practice of Japanese nationals residing in the native city of Tsinan, claiming that the Chinese cannot be held responsible in case trouble should develop.

Tokyo, June 13.—The Department of Communications is now definitely planning the establishment of aerial routes between Tokyo and Kagoshima and between Kagoshima and Shanghai.

Tokyo, June 13.—In view of the disturbed conditions which prevailed in Manchuria last year and of the prospects for continued trouble, the Government is seriously considering the advisability of considerably increasing the regular Japanese forces in that area.

Hankow, June 13.—In view of the serious situation in Hunan caused by the Canton Government's dispatching of reinforcements to General Tang Sheng-chih, Marshal Wu Pei-fu is reported to have issued instructions to General Chen Chia-mo, tupan of Hupeh to send reinforcements to assist the Chihli forces.

Hankow, June June 13.—An attempt to stir up an anti-British demonstration here on the anniversary of the troubles of last year, was prevented by the military authorities.

Peking, June 13.—The United States, Japan, France and Great Britain have decided to officially recognize the new Chinese Trademark Law.

Tokyo, June 13.—The Tokyo Imperial Museum has decided to open an eight-day exhibition of oriental pictures in honor of the visiting delegation of Chinese artists now in Tokyo who are attending the Sino-Japanese Art Exhibition.

Hankow, June 13.—A party of 38 Chinese students of the Wuchang Commercial College is departing today for a tour of Japan. Two of the students will remain in Japan to continue their studies.

Hankow, June 13.—General Chao Heng-ti, former tupan of Hunan, is departing for Peking for a conference with Marshals Chang Tso-ling and Wu Pei-fu regarding the Hunan situation which has become most serious owing to the encroachments of the Canton forces.

Hankow, June 13.—Marshal Wu Pei-fu has sent an urgent demand here for $200,000 to be used in connection with the anti-Kuominchun expedition.

Haifeng, Honan Province, June 13.—Losses suffered by merchants on account of the stoppage of the Lung-Hai Railway are estimated at $28,000,000 since the first of the year.

Shanghai, June 13.—The Chinese General Chamber of Commerce is planning an elaborate reception and dinner in honor of the Commercial Delegation of fifty members which has been touring Japan.

Shanghai, June 13.—At a tiffin party given at the close of the East China Athletic Meeting held at the Great Eastern Hotel today, Dr. C.T. Wang, former premior and chairman of the athletic meet, urged the students to persevere and prepare for participation in the forthcoming Olympic Meet.

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Disraeli: The Alien Patriot; By E. T. Raymond: London: Hodder and Stoughton.

The great statesman of the Victorian era, Benjamin Disraeli, rose from a very ordinary level to the highest position in England. He received no proper schooling, having left school at the age of sixteen. "The worthiest object of chase are women and power." Till his death he was true to both principles. To attract women he carried rings too many in number and too brilliant in sparkle: his locks were too long and too heavily oiled; the pattern of his waist-coat was over-gorgeous.

Disraeli attempted journalism without marked success. He wrote novels which attracted some attention. His one object was to become a big man, at any cost. A few drops of baptismal water did not hurt him, and so he became a Christian.

Disraeli conquered England, goverened England, and even came to love England. But it was always as a foreigner that he saw England, and, though he was very willing to do England a service, he lacked the quality of a true patriot—he was not willing to sacrifice himself for England. He was insincere and loved mystery. Unlike Gladstone, his great rival, Disraeli loved secrecy and hated frankness. Carlyle called him "A Hebrew juggler being a Jew he could not feel like an Englishman."

Disraeli married at the age of thirty-five a widow of fifty-five. He respected his wife, and other pretty women as well. His fondness for women remained till his death. In his old age he loved passionately Lady Bradford, fifteen years his junior. He wrote hundreds of love-letters to her, quite a number of them in the house of the Parliament. When nearly seventy Disraeli had the fond heart of a youth of twenty. When in the cabinet he saw Queen Victoria and appealed to the woman in her, and she responded as a woman. Once when Disraeli was ill the Queen visited him in his bed chamber. "She was moody to Gladstone, rough to Bright, but she "felt like a bird" in the presence of Disraeli." It was on his suggestion that Victoria assumed the title of Empress of India. She visited his grave four days after his death and shed tears.

In 1846 Disraeli ceased to be a nationalist and became Imperialist. He not only kept peace with France, but proposed a Franco-British alliance against Bismark whom he called another Bounaparte. He kept his friendship with the Turk inspite of the Turkish brutalities in Bulgaria where hundreds of school girls were outraged and mutilated. Hearing from a private source that the Khadive of Egypt wanted to sell his shares of the Suez canal, he pursuaded Rothschild to buy them for the state. He did it—so secretly that the matter was not considered favorably. Disraeli rose to the supreme height of statemanship when, in 1857, after the Indian Mutiny, he recommended political reforms in India instead of a policy of oppression. Among the best friends of India in Britain Disraeli and Montauge are most honored by the people for their sincere desire to help the people. He gave his attention to Japan in 1872 when she was an unknown country and advocated an alliance with her. How far-sighted was this statesman. While Gladstone advocated peace at any price, Disraeli's policy was peace with honor. He lacked the broad spirit of Gladstone and the moral fervor of Bright, but as a statesman he was unique in his time. He remained true to his party and friends and placed the interests of England over his own.

Disraeli was not a religious man. In his novel *Tancred* he demonstrates that Christianity is simply an extension of Judaism. But his Judaism is something wider than the Judaism of the rabi. He finds some mystic virtue in the whole Arab race. "God never spoke to an European. He spoke only to an Arab." In fact he was sceptic and honored the prophets and apostles only as great Jews.

This Hebrew statesman carried England through many struggles, including the Afghan and the Zulu wars. Since the fall of Cardinal Wolsey in 1529, England did not produce a man of European mind to control her policy, till Benjamin Disraeli took charge of her destiny, as Earl Beaconsfield.

Lord Beaconsfield died in the early morning of April 19, 1831, after a lingering illness. Lady Bradford was the last woman he saw before his death. Dr. Kidd, who attended him, left a note that he died in the true faith of a Christian. Thus passed away the "Great Oriental", unquestionably a genius of the ago. He was a practical statesman and a brilliant author.

H. P. SHASTRI.

How To Keep Books

Modern Bookkeeping for Chinese Students, by Yo-Liang Chang: 200 pages: The Commercial Press, Shanghai.

Mr. Yo-Liang Chang, the author of this useful text book for Chinese students is chief accountant for a large Chinese company and instructor in Bookkeeping and Accounts for the Evening School maintained by the Chinese General Chamber of Commerce of Shanghai.

The book, according to the preface, is divided into three main subdivisions, the first giving a thorough explanation of the theory of double entry bookkeeping and the second explaining the various subsidiary books in which business transactions are first entered leading up to the preparation of the balance sheet. Part three contains explanations of the more complex transactions such as partnership accounts, joint stock companies, depreciation, bad debts, etc.

The book should be of great value to schools, especially commercial institutions and even for the ambitious Chinese clerk desiring to improve his position.

Who's Who In The Missions

Directory of Protestant Missions in China for 1926: Edited for the National Christian Council: Kwang Hsueh Publishing House, Shanghai: Price $3; to Missionaries $2.30.

There are approximately 6,000 foreign protestant missionaries now in China according to the *Directory of Protestant Missions*, which has just been published, the volume containing the names and addresses of all, including the mission organization represented. The individuals are grouped alphabetically and also according to societies and geographically. The volume consists of about 500 pages and in indexed with a key to affreviations used by the various mission organization. Under the geographical grouping the names of the members of the various individuals connected with different organizations are given under the headings of towns and provinces. The book should be of value to those interested in missions in China.

New English Books From The Commercial Press

The Foreign Trade of China, by Professor C. F. Remer, Ph. D. Must be used by every student of the foreign trade of China. Statistics of Chinese trade dealt in a new way; percentage comparisons given; spirit of trade promotion avoided.. .. ..M.$4.00

English Essays For The New Day, selected and annotated by Professor Alexander Brede from standard authorities on Science, Education, Sociology, etc. Suitable for English classes in senior middle schools and colleges .. ..M.$3.00

Love And Duty, by Madame Ho Ro-se. The love story of a Chinese girl. Portrays present-day conditions in Peking and Shanghai that the young men and women with modern education face. "Entirely unique and intensively interesting. A very original sort of romantic novel".. .. ..M.$1.60

Modern Bookkeeping For Chinese Students. by Yo-liang Chang. For use of commercial schools and evening classes in China. Begins with the theory of Double Entry, then the principal and the subsidiary books, leading up to the preparation of the Balance Sheet. A dealing with the Partnership, Limited Company Accounts, Reserves, included ..M.$1.40

The Commercial Press, Ltd., Publishers
SHANGHAI, CHINA

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American Gold Bond Quotations

Name or Security	Coupon Rate %	Date of Maturity	Sale Price June 3rd.	Sale Price June 10th.	Approx. Yield to Maturity June 10th.
Szecho-Slovak Govt. Sinking Fund Loan	8	Oct. 1, 1952	101	101⅛	7.85
Cuban Domin. Sugar Co. 1st Lien S. F. Loan	7½	Nov. 1, 1944	98⅛	98⅛	7.65
Republic of Chile S. F. Loan	7	Nov. 1, 1942	101	101	6.90
Argentine Government Ser. "A"	6	Sept. 1, 1957	98⅛	98⅞	6.10
German Government S. F. Loan	7	Oct. 15, 1949	104⅛	104¾	6.60
Kingdom of Norway S. F. Loan	6	Aug. 15, 1943	101⅛	101¼	5.90
Deutsche Renten Bank 1st Lien Farm Loan	7%	Sept. 15, 1950	100	99¾	7.00
Can. Pac. R. R. Co. Debenture Stock	4	Perpetual	85⅛	85⅜	4.67
Belgian Government S. F. Loan	6	Jan. 1, 1955	83⅛	84	7.35
Andes Copper Mining Co. Debentures	7	Jan. 1, 1943	99¾	100	7.00
German General Electric Co. S. F. Loan	7	Jan. 15, 1945	100⅛	100	7.00
Saxon Public Works Inc. 1st Mtge. Guaranteed S. F. Loan	7	Feb. 1, 1945	95⅛	95¼	7.50
Cuban Northern RR. Co. 1st Mtge. Loan	6	July 1, 1966	97¼	96⅞	6.20
Dodge Brothers Inc. Debentures	6	May 1, 1940	93⅛	94¼	6.65
Republic of Haiti	6	Oct. 1, 1952	98	98	6.15
Czecho Slovak Government Ext. S.F. Loan	7½	Oct. 1, 1945	98¼	98⅛	7.65
Kingdon of Italy, Ext. S. F. Loan	7	Dec. 1, 1951	89½	89⅝	7.95

The National City Company International Bank Building No. 2A Kiukiang Road, Shanghai, China.

These quotations are subject to confirmation by the National City Company of NewYork.

Weekly Cotton Market Report

By J. Spunt & Co.

China Cotton:—Prices in the Cotton Exchange gradually receded during the past week and show a decline on the whole of about Tls. 1.50 per picul lower than that registered during the previous period and with a tendency at the close inclining more toward a weaker than stronger direction. The climatic conditions throughout the China Cotton belt continue on the whole favorable for the young plant, the reports on the American crop conditions indicate, thus far, bearish results, and spinners in general show no eagerness as yet to take in supplies to any great extent at present rates, unless there be a material improvement in the prospects for the disposition of their yarn output at more remunerative figures, but in the event of a complete cessation of hostilities in the country being realized soon it would naturally bring about a greater out-flow of yarn to the interior which in turn would serve as an impetus to greater activity in the local textile industries causing a more pressing demand for the local staple to evolve. In the meantime, however, our markets will be influenced to a more or less extent by the sentiment in the trade coupled with the varied reports as they transpire from day to day, on the condition of the new season growth.

Yarn:—We have had an easier market during the past week, with prices declined some two to three taels as compared with last week's level. Business for export has been booked some 6000 to 7000 bales in all counts for spot and forward deliveries. In summing up the situation from all sides we are of the opinion that the yarn market will present a more appreciating outlook no sooner the political disturbances in the country are favorably adjusted.

Liverpool:—

American-Middling 10.14
American-Middling last reported.... 10.30
Tone of market, *Steady*.

New York Market:—

Price of Mid-Amer. 18.50 Spot.
18.01 July.
16.78 Oct.
16.75 Dec.
16.65 Jan
16.78 Mar.
Tone of the market:—*Weak*

Indian Market:—

Fully Good Bengal, July 264
Fine Oomra, July.....331
Fully Good Broach, J./A.347
Tone of the market:—*Steady*.

Shanghai Market:—

	Tls.
Tungchow, spot ex wharf	31.00
Shanghai, Spot	29.50
M. Ginned, Spot	30.00
Shensi, No. 1 Spot	30.00
Ningpo, Spot	28.00

Tone of the market:—*Steady*

Shanghai Exchange for Week Ending Wednesday, June 16, 1926.

By Maitland, Fearon and Brand

Exchange:—During the past week, the price of Bar Silver in London has risen ⅛d, todan's price being 30⅛d. both ready and forward, in the same time the New York quotation has advanced from 65½ to 65⅝. The official T/T rate on London is ⅛d highe @ 2/11⅛d. The exchange market has ruled steady and quiet and closes firm. The strength at the close of the market is apparently not due to weight of export paper, but rather to selling orders from Hong Kong and speculative sales of Yen; the latter only on a small scale. The future of the Franc, which has continued to depreciate to today's level of 175.07 to the £ sterling, is most uncertain; and franc paper can only be placed in limited amounts. The following rates for Gold remittances, near delivery, are available at the close T/T on London 2/11⅞d., New York 72⅜. Yen 64⅜. 4 m/s export paper can be placed;—Sterling 30⅜d. June/July, ⅛d. higher forward: G.$ 74⅛ June/July, 74⅜ forward.

Our stocks of Silver are reported as follows:—

Sycee and Bar Silver.....Tls 68,680,000 an increase of Tls. 6,027,000.
Chinese and Mexican Dollars.....$ 61,930,000 a decrease of $ 90,000.
Estimated value Tls. 113,269,000 as against Tls. 91,364,000 held at this time last year.

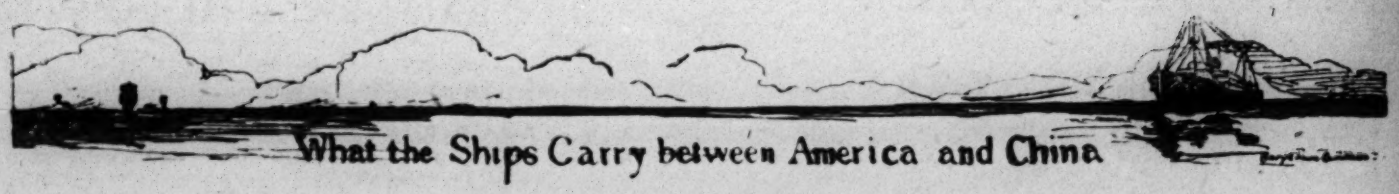
	Average rates for May	Thursday June 12	Friday June 11	Satur. June 12	Mon. June 14	Tues. June 15	Wednesday June 16
Bk's selling rates		opening closing	opening closing	opening closing	opening closing	opening closing	opening closing
T/T London	2/11.150	2/11¼	2/11¼	2/11¼		2/11⅜	2/11¼
O/Dfts. ,,	—	2/11 15/16	2/11 15/16	2/11 15/16		2/11 15/16	2/11 15/16
4m/s ,,	—	2/11½	2/11½	2/11½		2/11½	2/11½
T/T India	195 710	196¼	196¼	196¼		196¼	196¼
T/T France	2,258.600	2375	2415	2430		2560	2570
T/T N. Y.	71.260	71½	71½	71½		71¼	71½
T/T Hong	77.045	77	77	76¾		76¾	76¾
T/T Japan	65.915	65¼	65¼	65½		65¼	65¼
T/T Batavia	176.048	176¾	176¾	176¼		176¼	176¼
T/T Straits	79 215	78¾	78¾	78¾		78¼	78¼
Bk's buying rates							
4m/s B/L. Cred. D/A	3/0 470	3/0⅜	3/0⅜	3/0⅜		3/0⅜	3/0⅜
4m/s ,, D/P	—	3/0⅞	3/0⅞	3/1		3/1	3/1
6m/s ,, D/A	3/0.780	3/0 13/16	3/0 13/16	3/1 1/16		3/1 1/16	3/1 1/16
4m/s B/F. C., D/A. D/P	2,371 200	2505	2545	2560		2690	2700
4m/s N. Y. Lc.	73.580	74⅛	74⅛	74⅛		74⅛	74⅛
4m/s ,, Does	—	74⅜	74⅜	74⅜		74⅜	74⅜

BANK HOLIDAY

Based on Daily Official quotation. higher arte taken on rising Market lower when falling. Bullion.	June 10	June 11	June 12	June 14	June 15	June 16
*London Price of Bar Silver per oz (English Standard 925 touch) Pence	30 3/16	30 5/16	30 5/16		30⅜	30⅛
**N. Y. Price of Bar Silver per oz. (Pure)	G.$.65⅛	G.$.65⅜	G.$.65⅜		G.$.65⅜	G.$.65⅛
Shanghai Price of Gold Bars (weight Tls. 10 (Chauping) 978 touch)	313.00	310.50	313.00		314.50	313.50
Shanghai Silver Bars (weight Tls 100 (C.) 999 touch)	111.00	111.00	111.00		111.0	111.00
Shanghai Mexican Dollars per $100	71.45	71.425	71.40		71.2875	71.40
Native Bank Rate of Interest (Call money)	4%	4%	4%		4%	4%
*Closing Priece in London for Previous day						
**Closing Price in New York for Previous day						

HOLIDAY

Bank of England rate of discount	5%	London on Paris	T/T 175.07
Bank of France rate of discount	6%	New York on London	T/T 486 1/4
London open Market of Dis. 3 ms/.	4 1/16 %	Bombay on London	T/T 1/5 29/32
,, 4 ,,	4 1/16 %	Hongkong on ,,	T/T 2/2 1/4
,, 6 ,,	4 1/16 %	Kobe ,, ,,	T/T 1/11 15/16



What the Ships Carry between America and China

Return of the Shanghai Customs

By Pls.—1 Picul or 133 1/3 pounds; Bls.—Bales; Pcs.—Pieces; Mille—thousands; Hk. Tls.—Haikwan Tls., May Customs Rate Tls. 1.27 equal Gold $1

S. S. President McKinley, April 24.

To Seattle.

Tea, Black, Congou	Pls.	13
Egg Albumen, Moist	,,	233
Skins, Rabbit	Pcs.	5,000
Umbrellas, Paper	,,	4,032
Mattings Rush	Rolls	50

To Houston.

Hair, Human	Pls.	129

To Charleston.

Hair, Human	,,	65

To Philadelphia.

Rhubarb	,,	26

To Portland.

Silk Piece Goods	,,	0.11

To St. Louis.

Nutgalls	,,	420

To Buffalo.

Silk, Raw, Steam Filature:

White, S'hai Bls. 45	,,	44.21

To Chicago.

Silk Piece Goods	Pls.	1.90
Brassware	,,	12

To St. Paul,

Soy	,,	41
Water Chestnuts	,,	40
Bamboo Shoots, Canned	Doz.	100

To New York.

Silk, Raw, Steam Filature:

White Bls. 126	Pls.	115.89

Silk, Raw, Re-reeled:

White ,, 10	,,	10.14
Silk Pongees, Honan	,,	91.67
,, ,, Shantung	,,	6,92
Bristles Assorted	,,	40
Ducks' Down	,,	19
Hair, Human	,,	100
Ginger, Fresd	,,	41
Intestines, Pigs', Salted	,,	84
Skins, Goat, Untanned	,,	930
Straw Braid, White	,,	17
Water Chestnuts	,,	105
Fans, Straw	Pcs.	21,812
Skins, Kid	,,	00,744
,, Lamb	,,	951
,, Leopard	,,	210
,, Rabbit	,,	10,000
,, Sheep's	,,	5,000
,, Weasel	,,	2,940
,, Wolf	,,	312
Umbrellas, Paper	,,	3,000

S. S. President Madison, May 15.

from U. S. of America.

Wooloa	Pls.	11
Copper Ingots	,,	420
Apples, Fresh	,,	227
Cheese	,,	31
Fish, Fresh	,,	31
Flour, Wheat	,,	184
Hams	,,	7
Ink, Printing	,,	285
Macaroni	,,	24
Milk, Condensed	,,	900
Paper Wrapping	,,	1,131
Oats, Rolled	,,	34
Cotton Singlets, not Raised	Doz.	48
Cigarettes	Mille	30,000
Motor-cars	Pcs.	17
Laths	,,	268,700
Softwood, Merchantable	Sup. ft.	169,511

S. S. Oakridge, May 15.

from U. S. of America.

Flour, Wheat	Pls.	10,103
Paper, Printing	,,	2,059
Timber:		
Softwood, Ordinary Sawn	Sup. ft.	354,744
Softwood, Clear	,,	24,031
Softwood, Merchantable	,,	215,494

S. S. Amagi Maru, May 17.

from U. S. of America.

Leadfoil and Tinfoil	Pls.	100
Newspapers, Old	,,	750

S. S. Silveray May 18.

from U. S. of America.

Cotton, Raw Bls. 100	Pls.	340
Leadfoil and Tinfoil	,,	1,096
Tinned Plates, Plain	,,	923
Flour, Wheat	,,	1,838
Sharks' Fiue, not Prepared	,,	6
Tobacco, Leaf	,,	3,237
,, Stalk	,,	126
Oil, Lubricating, Mineral	Galls.	1,152

S. S. West Sequana, May 19.

from U. S. of America.

Iron Wire Shorts	Pls.	607
Iron Galvanized:		
Wire Shorts	,,	71
Newspapers, Old	,,	336
Canned Meats	Doz.	200
Oil, Kerosene, in Cases	Galls	351,360

S. S. Shunko Maru, May 19.

from U. S. of America.

Typewriters	Pcs.	30
Iron Sheets	Pls.	308
Iron, Galvanized: Sheets	,,	285
Tinned Plates Plain	,,	1,658

S. S. President Adams, May 19.

from U. S. of America.

Cottons, Yarn-dyed	Yds.	1,151
,, Goods, Unclassed	,,	5,543
Wool & Cotton Mixtures, Unclassed	,,	193
Waterproof Cloth	,,	2,200
Aluminium Plates	Pls.	14
Iron Beams	,,	267
Iron Plates	,,	41
,, Wire Shorts	,,	297
Acid, Unclassed	,,	8
Asparagus Canned	,,	118
Cheese	,,	13
Coffee, Beans	,,	6
Copper, Sulphate of	,,	8
Fruits, Canned	,,	57
Gum, Aribic	,,	21
Indigo Paste, Artificial, 20 per cent,	,,	1,797
Ink, Painting	,,	168
Leather, Calf	,,	7
,, Patent	,,	13
,, Sole	,,	471
Macaroni	,,	6
Milk, Condensed	Pls.	254
,, Evaporated	,,	328
Newspaper, Old	,,	2,024
Oranges, Fresh	,,	149
Paper, Bank-note	,,	99
Paper, Blotting	,,	19
Paper, Coated	,,	843
,, Writing	,,	219
,, Unclassed	,,	49
Saccharins	,,	15
Seed, Bird	,,	10
Soda, Ash	,,	154
Sulphur, Black	,,	255
Tobacco, Prepared	,,	33
Twine	,,	12
Chocolate	Lb.	1,624
Bath Tubs, Enamelled	Pcs.	62
Bedsteads	,,	72
Lanterns	,,	20,760
Lemons Fresh	,,	97,500
Machines, Calculating	,,	2
,, Sewing	,,	2
Mate, Unclassed	,,	25,000
Motor-cars	,,	21
Motor-cycles	,,	4
Motor-trucks	,,	24
Oilcloth	,,	570
Pianos	,,	1
Scales	,,	454
Typewriters	,,	57
Canned Fish	Doz.	68
,, Meats	,,	444
,, Vegetable	,,	43
,, Goods, Unclassed	,,	279
Files, Steel	,,	240
Hoisery	,,	328
Singlets and Drawers, Cotton	,,	74
Shoes	Pairs	2,271
Cigarettes	Mille	1,340
Oil, Lubricating, Mineral	Galls.	59,369
Rum, for Cigarette Making	,,	7,386
Varnish	,,	840
Dyes, Aniline Pkgs. 29	Hk. Tls.	1,825
Machinery	,,	113,600
Treasure:		
Silver Bars	Hk. Tls.	2,205,999

S. S. Keemun, May 20.

from U. S. of America.

Cotton Velvets	Yds.	115
,, Wooloa	Pls.	19
Iron Nails, Wire	,,	750
Grease	,,	674
Wax, Paraffin	,,	285
Oil, Lubricating	Galls.	181,672
,, Unclassed	,,	2,000
Bedsteads	Pcs.	26
Cigarettes	Mille	25,000

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A Pratical Peace Plan for China.
The Commercial Press, Ltd.
O. I. C.
"Chung Hwa Studio"
Watson's Co.

WHEN WRITING TO THESE ADVERTISERS KINDLY MENTION THE CHINA WEEKLY REVIEW

GENERAL NEWS SUMMARY

June 11—It has been arranged that the financial control of Austria shall terminate at the end of June——Brazil has formally resigned from the council of the League of Nations——M. Peret, French Minister of Finance, will not inflate in order to bolster the franc——Dr. William Cole, a Canadian physician practising in Mexico, is to be deported ——President von Hindenburg is criticized in the Reichstag on account of his recent letter on the subject of the expropriation of the property of the former ruling family.

June 12—Cardinal O'Donnell, Prelate of Ireland and Cardinal Bonzano, the Pontificial delegate, are greeted by thousands at New York, when they arrive to attend Chicago Eucharisitc Congress——Amicable international relations are big requisite of foreign trade, Coolidge cables National Foreign Trades Council, in convention at Charleston, S. C. ——A skyscrapper, 44 storeys high, containing a hotel of 3,000 rooms, an auditorium seating 13,000 persons, Roman baths and a church, which will be the highest in Rome, is planned as a monument to the Fascist regime——Complete separation of the Moro provinces in the Philippines from the Manila administration is proposed in House of Representatives——Indian Government has decided to end exportation of opium within 10 years.

June 13—The Soviet Government formally denies that it supplied any funds to the British miners in their strike—— The strike of the fur workers in the United States has been settled——British sailors, following the action of the French sailors, are now objecting to the second medical examination on the arrival of their ships in the United States——Chinese students in France have voluntarily contributed to the fund which is being arranged for the redemption of the national debt——The conference at Mukden between the Soviet and Fengtien has proved a complete failure, all Comrade Serebriakoff's more important demands being rejected by the Chinese——General Chang Hsueh-liang, son of Marshal Chang Tso-lin, has declined the post of Tupan of Chihli Province, saying he did not want to be "tied down to a provincial post."

June 14—Peru rejects Chile's counter-proposals for the settlement of the Tacna-Arica dispute——A very substantial reduction took place in British imports during May——A determined attempt is to be made for the purpose of wiping out illiteracy in the Philippines during the next five years——Sir Esme Howard, British Ambassador to the United States, is honored by admission to Phi Beta Kappa, national honor society for scholarship ——The new trans-Atlantic cable, which will transmit messages ten times as fast as at present, is being laid by the Western Union Telegraph Co.——Canton opens negotiations in earnest with Hongkong to end strike and boycott.

June 15—House of Commons take up Russian questions—— Spain is not pressing her candidature for a non-permanent seat on the Council of the League of Nations——Capt. Doisy, in his flight to Japan by way of Siberia is fired on by Russian guards——Lieut. Botved had left Japan on his flight to Denmark via Siberia——The fresh fall of the franc is disturbing public opinion in France——House of Commons passes all clauses of the Bill dealing with the betting tax in England——The U.S.S. Pittsburgh is to relieve the U.S.S. Huron as flagship in Far Eastern waters——Reports from Peking foreshadows a Cabinet predominated by Fengtien. The Wu-Chang alliance still holds.

International Institute of China Report

That the work of the International Institute of China, Inc., was needed in China at present more than ever before and that this is the Institute's day of opportunity was the keynote of Rev. Gilbert Reid's report in the 56th and 57th Reports (the thirty-second year) of the International Institute of China, Inc., recently published. The report reiterates the objects of the organization, which are (a) to promote the welfare of China and the Chinese people, (b) to promote harmony between the people of China and those of other nationalties, and between the adherents of the Christian religion and those of other Faiths, etc. The report also contains an appendix containing an article, "Thoughts On permanent Peace In China," by Gilbert Reid, which was orginally published in *The International Journal*, and several book reviews dealing with China's problems.

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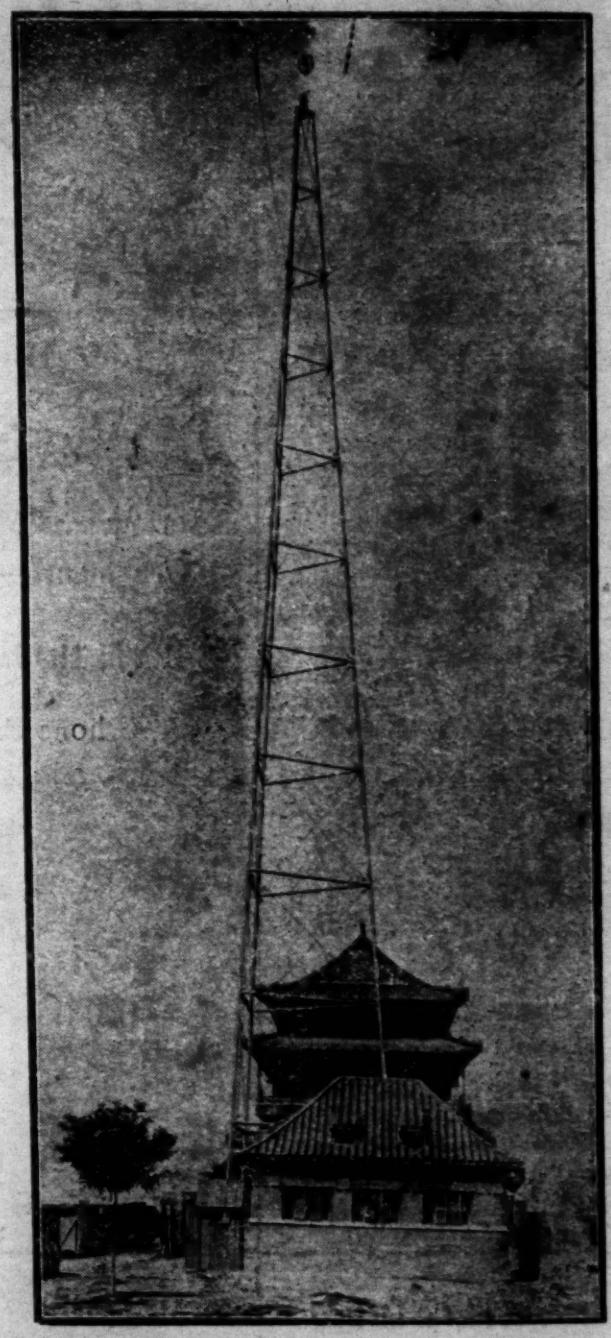

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